

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



April 11, 1923



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Photo by Jessop

April Household Number



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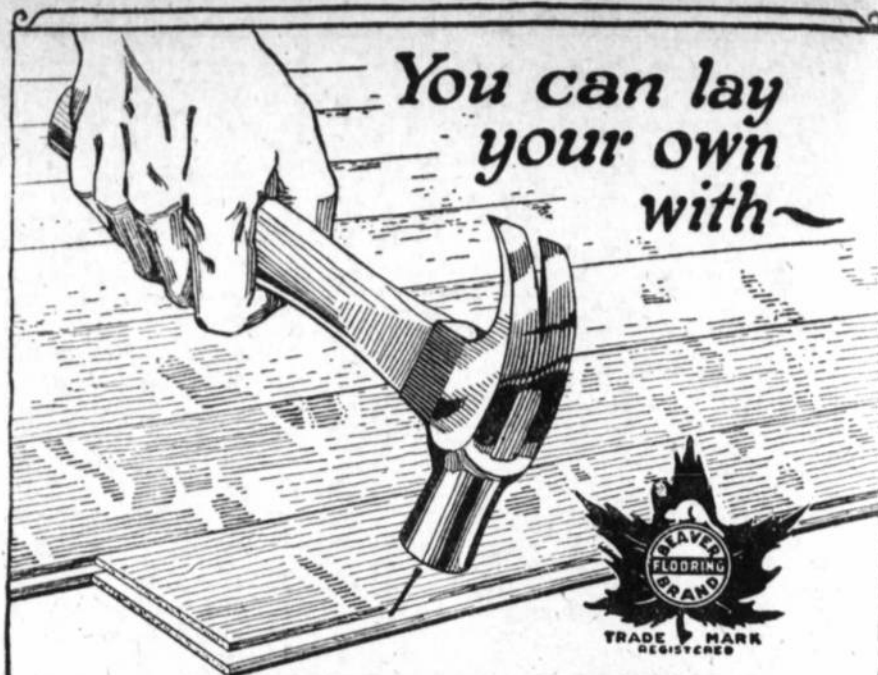
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### THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## Alberta Budget

Premier Greenfield Shows How Expenses Have Been Cut, But Still Leaves a Deficit

**E**VEN though the Alberta government reduced its running expenses in every department during the year 1922, Premier Greenfield, as provincial treasurer, in presenting his budget to the legislature on March 25, announced a deficit on the year's operations of \$1,910,302.49. The deficit was larger than anticipated because of the prevailing conditions in the province by which the revenue from school lands, the department of the attorney-general, the municipal affairs department and other smaller items created a shortage in revenue of over \$2,432,130.06 on the amount estimated. The reduction in expenditures by the government during the year amounted to \$762,231.26.

The great financial burden upon the province, as pointed out by Premier Greenfield, was due to heavy obligations incurred by previous administrations, many of them reaching into the future, so that in the year 1922 the increases in fixed charges over 1921 was \$857,115.27. The premier pointed out that this heavy burden of fixed charges would continue to have this effect until the population of the province was large enough and rich enough to contribute more in taxation. He pointed out that in the future that ordinary expenditures would be still further reduced, but fixed charges were of such a nature as to absorb most of the provincial income.

#### Discontinue Relief Policy

During the year the amount expended for hay and relief work and the destruction of grasshoppers aggregated a total of more than \$1,000,000. Mr. Greenfield briefly reviewed the position in which the farmers of Alberta found themselves on account of a short crop and low prices and indicated how this reflected itself in the production of the necessary revenues to carry on the expenses of the government. It had been found necessary to discontinue some of the legislation enacted by previous administrations for the encouragement of agriculture, for instance, the Cow Bill had not been a success and the loaning of funds for this purpose had been discontinued. Advances had been made in past years for seed grain and feed relief purposes amounting in the aggregate to \$7,798,269.98. This policy also had been discontinued, but it was quite apparent that the province would eventually be called upon to meet heavy losses in the repayment of these advances. He took it as a very encouraging sign that the government was able to discontinue these services and he felt that this condition was largely due to the operation of the Drought Relief Act.

#### Steady Growth of Dairying

The premier presented a very encouraging picture of the dairy industry for 1922, showing that there had been a 16 per cent. increase in the production of creamery butter over the previous year, 54 creameries were in operation and the output was approximately fifteen and a quarter million pounds of butter with a selling value of over \$5,000,000. Of this quantity, totalling 700 car loads, approximately 430 car loads were exported to British Columbia and other markets beyond the province. Fourteen cheese factories were in operation during the year, producing approximately one million pounds of cheese. Every indication pointed to a steady increase in both the cheese and the butter industry from year to year. The

Department of Agriculture estimated that the past year's production of dairy products was worth \$22,950,000.

#### New Poultry Marketing

The egg and poultry service in co-operation with the Federal Department of Agriculture had brought practical assistance to 3,800 farmers during the year, the business turn-over being slightly more than \$250,000. Seven car loads of dressed turkeys were placed on the Eastern and Western Canadian markets, the killing, grading and packing for the most part being done at community centres with the assistance of the growers. There were also marketed 14,500 cases of eggs and slightly over 500,000 pounds of poultry. Four car loads of eggs were sold on the British market and seven on the Montreal, Winnipeg and Toronto markets. There were 81 organized groups of farmers who took advantage during the year of this special egg and poultry marketing service. Fifteen car loads of live poultry were gathered on the co-operative pooling system and marketed in Edmonton, resulting in a saving of from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per hundredweight in transportation charges alone. One car load of live poultry was shipped to Montreal and five to Vancouver. This is an innovation undertaken by the Poultry Branch of the government and is looked forward to as a great advantage to the producers.

The premier pointed out that the production of all kinds of coal in 1922 amounted to 5,976,382 tons, with a value of \$27,551,121. There were a total of 282 coal mines in operation as compared with 273 in the previous year. Alberta coal had become firmly established in the Manitoba market on a basis of merit, and during the year an effort would be made to break into the Eastern market.

#### Rural Credits Growing

During the year 1922 there were 22 co-operative credit societies in operation in Alberta, being an increase of 15 societies during the year. The government loaned to these societies \$585,920, and the collections up to date were approximately 60 per cent. It was estimated that when returns were completed the reductions in loans by all societies would average from 65 to 70 per cent. and the remaining unpaid loans would be due to poor economic conditions or to advances for summerfallowing and breaking which the act allowed to be carried over until the following year. Mr. Greenfield said that it was quite noticeable in nearly every district where a co-operative credit society was in operation that there had been a great deal of summerfallowing and breaking in preparation for the 1923 crop.

The gross debt of the province was \$67,373,279.41. The telephone portion of this debt, which was self-supporting, amounted to \$23,186,963.11. There was also a sinking fund of \$1,694,014.29, so that the net debt of the province was actually \$42,894,342.09.

#### New Taxes \$500,000

In presenting the estimates for the year 1923, Mr. Greenfield said that they had been cut down repeatedly with the object of reducing the estimated expenditure below last year's actual figures and this had been accomplished. The estimate had been reduced for ordinary expenditure by \$645,010.55, and on capital account by



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MISCELLANEOUS GRO- CERIES	157.1	100
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\$4,611,510.76, but there was still a discrepancy between expenditure and income of \$1,016,239.15, even after providing from new sources revenue to the extent of \$500,000. Efforts to improve the situation would be made by reducing expenditures rather than seeking additional sources of taxation. Increased revenue was expected from a number of the old sources. New taxes would be levied on mineral rights, soft drinks and slot machines, which it was expected will produce about \$500,000.

During the year it was expected, Mr. Greenfield said, that the province would know whether they would secure the natural resources and also what further reductions in expenditures would be possible. During the year the government would make a complete survey of the provincial field of taxation in order that any necessary increase of taxation might be equitably imposed. Some of the demonstration farms had been discon-

tinued and it was proposed to close the Edmonton normal school as there was sufficient accommodation at Calgary and Camrose. Two agricultural schools would be closed as there were not sufficient students attending.

#### Expenses Out-reached Population

In conclusion, Mr. Greenfield said: "The time has come in the province when it must be clearly brought home to the people that there is a limit to what the government can do in the way of paternalism. We have over-stepped that limit in Alberta in recent years and our people have learned to lean unduly on the government for assistance." He pointed out that there had been exceptional conditions to meet in some portions of the province, but experience had shown in some instances they had been met too lavishly. Today there was a more reasonable attitude on the part of the public. Alberta was still a pioneering country and

until the population increased materially it was necessary to weigh carefully every project involving heavy capital expenditure. Mr. Greenfield drove home this lesson by giving some comparative figures on expenditure and population in 1914 and 1921 when his government took over the administration of the province. The population of Alberta in 1914 was 539,000, and in the year 1921, 588,454, an increase of 9.17 per cent. During that same seven years the expense of administering the government of the province had gone up from \$3,991,936.87 to \$10,116,172.24, an increase of 153.4 per cent. The increase in expenditure had been out of all proportion to the increase in population and the increase in the taxpaying ability of the people.

Sixty-one hospitals were operated in Alberta last year, and a total of \$256,455 was paid in grants. The

municipal hospital plan is growing in favor. Four were opened during the year, at Provost, Viking, Hanna and Athabasca.

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The Grain Growers' Guide  
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 11, 1923

## The C.C.A. and Politics

The decision reached by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at the annual meeting in Toronto, to leave election politics entirely to the affiliated provincial associations, including the revision of the platform originally issued by the council, is one of considerable significance to the entire movement of the organized farmers.

The resolutions covering these two matters were given in full in The Guide last week, but they are of sufficient importance to warrant reproduction of the essential parts. That dealing with political action, after reciting the original objects of the council as defined in the constitution which are principally of an educational character, declares that:

The council shall in future not take part in the conduct of any campaign for the election of any candidate for parliament, and further it is recognized that the associations in the various provinces of Canada are fully competent if they so desire to deal with all matters relating to the nomination and election of candidates for parliament.

In the election of 1921 the council appointed a committee to act as a co-ordinating agency for the associations during the elections, the committee ceasing to function after the elections were over. This was merely a temporary expedient, but its very existence showed the need for an agency of the kind. The Progressive conference held in Winnipeg last November discussed the question of a national co-ordinating body to bear the same relation to the political activities of the organized farmers as the Council of Agriculture did to their economic and social activities, and it passed a resolution in which the necessity for such a body was emphasized and recommending the calling of a conference of the provincial organizations for the purpose of creating such an agency.

The decision contained in the resolution of the council means that the way is now fully cleared for any action that the provincial associations may deem necessary for the co-ordination of their political activities. The council has voluntarily retired from the field of practical politics, believing that it is one better left to the provincial associations, and it will in future devote itself to the economic and social side of the movement, giving special attention to the economic problems that agriculture is facing.

The document which has become known as the Farmers' Platform when first issued was not intended to be used as a political platform. It became that because the associations adopted it as such when they determined to take political action. The platform belongs to the associations and not to a political party. It was not created by the council but by the associations, the council merely giving it shape and only the associations can alter it. The resolution of the council, therefore, dealing with revision of the platform, says:

That the executive of each of the provincial associations represented at this meeting be invited to prepare a proposed revision of the Farmers' Platform, and that the drafts thus prepared be submitted to a committee representative of all the provinces (and to be appointed by the executives of the various provinces) whose duty it shall be to co-ordinate the various proposals and report to the next meeting of the council.

The work of revision is thus entirely in the hands of the provincial associations. The platform will remain an expression of the immediate political demands of the farmers; its adoption as a basis for political candidature will also rest with them. This procedure follows a strictly democratic course and it leaves the control of policy

wholly in the hands of the people, together with control of the political organization.

## An Important Program

The annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in Toronto during the week ending March 31, will probably rank as one of the most important in the history of the council. With the exception of British Columbia, every province in the Dominion was represented, although not all of the eastern provinces were in membership. Arrangements were made at the meeting, however, for admission upon application of the Maritime United Farmers, which covers the three maritime provinces, and the United Farmers of Quebec. That represents quite an advance for the movement of the organized farmers, and there does not seem to be an insuperable obstacle to having the movement from coast to coast thus united in the Council of Agriculture.

Having decided to leave practical politics to the provincial association, the council devoted considerable time to the formulation of a future program. The need for adequate and reliable information in connection with the economic questions vitally affecting agriculture has been felt for some time by the bodies represented on the council, and there was no division of opinion on the proposal to establish a research bureau in the offices of the council, provided it was found possible to finance it. Such a bureau exists in connection with the American Farm Bureau Federation and it has done excellent work. In the meantime the provincial associations have undertaken some work of this kind. The eastern section will enquire into and report on the tariff; Manitoba will look into co-operative marketing; Saskatchewan will deal with taxation, and Alberta with transportation and finance, with the understanding that each will give such assistance to the others as may be requested.

Delegations were also appointed to attend upon the special committees at Ottawa, appointed to enquire into agricultural conditions, banking and credit. No representations from the council will be made to the Banking and Credit Committee, the delegation being instructed merely to follow the proceedings and report to the next meeting of the council on the evidence adduced before the committee. The council felt that time should be given the bodies interested in the question to study the evidence, and accordingly it passed a resolution to be forwarded the government requesting postponement of revision of the Bank Act for one year. The resolution calling upon the government to introduce legislation putting into effect the tariff plank in the Liberal platform of 1919 will be presented to the committee on agricultural conditions by the delegation from the council. To this committee will also be presented the resolution asking for the introduction in this session of parliament of a measure to provide an adequate system of long-term farm loans.

In view of the general business conditions throughout the country and the necessity for a national effort to secure improvement, the council also decided to endeavor to revive the Joint Conference of Commerce and Agriculture in order that the various economic interests of the country may get together and by mutual understanding secure results of mutual advantage that are beyond the province of legislation. The conference method of overcoming difficulties created by conflicting interests has come much to the front in recent years, and there is no doubt it can be made of great value in the endeavor to deal with

the problems that the country is facing. Altogether the council has mapped out for itself an ambitious and onerous program and one that successfully carried out will mean much to the future of agriculture.

## Alberta's Financial Position

In presenting his annual budget to the Alberta legislature, Premier Greenfield reviewed the financial position of the province in a plain, honest, straight-forward manner, entirely free from any attempt at juggling with figures. It is a document which should be read with extreme care by every citizen of the province, because in perhaps no other province of Canada have provincial finances such a vital relationship to the taxpayer. A summary appears elsewhere in this issue.

While there was a heavy deficit on last year's operations, yet the government dealt with its problem in the same businesslike manner in which every farmer is forced to deal with his individual finances. Expenditures were reduced in every department and further reductions are to be made in the ensuing year. By and large it may be truthfully said that the financial position of Alberta is due to errors of judgment on the part of past governments. Extensive railway construction, agricultural education, relief work and other governmental outlays were undertaken on a scale that could only be paid for by a rapidly increasing population and a continuation of reasonably good times. The failure of both of these essentials has necessitated drastic curtailment in expenditures and will undoubtedly require the exercise of rigid economy for several years to come. The severe drought which struck the northern part of the province, together with the unfavorable conditions in the extreme south, have affected provincial finances in much the same manner as they have affected the individual farmer and business man.

But while Alberta temporarily is suffering a handicap, the future for that province looks extremely bright. It possesses a range of climate and a variety of natural resources in some respects superior to most other provinces. Considering the fact that it may be described as the youngest of the pioneer provinces of Canada, the development of the dairying and poultry industry and the readjustment of agriculture to meet prevailing conditions has been extremely rapid. On the farms of Alberta there are men and women equal in ability and other qualifications to those hardy pioneers who overcame all obstacles and developed a permanent and enduring agriculture in the older provinces and states to the East and South. In Alberta future achievements in agricultural development will be not less successful.

Legislation, both provincial and federal, is being sought to provide equality and opportunity. But beyond that and equally as important is the great movement towards organized co-operative self-help, which is destined to be the greatest factor in the future of agriculture. Comparatively good progress is being made in co-operative self-help in Alberta, and everywhere if wisely managed it brings increasing benefits year by year. Favorable climatic conditions, readjustment of agricultural methods, organized self-help and a steady influx of wisely selected immigrants are important factors in the solution not only of the provincial finances of Alberta but of the individual problem as well, and these same factors are equally important (varying only in degree) in the future prosperous development of the other two prairie provinces.



## Consider the Hen

The extent to which the poultry industry is growing in the West is not generally appreciated by those not familiar with the trade. It is estimated that in 1922, in spite of lowering prices, the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta marketed eggs and poultry to the value of \$11,400,000. There is no way of estimating accurately the value of eggs and poultry consumed on the farms, but it is probably not wide of the mark to say that the modest hen contributed in value an amount equal to if not greater than the above sum. Manitoba and Alberta farmers have increased their flocks by 50 per cent. in the past five years. The growth in Saskatchewan has not been so rapid, but even here a good gain is registered.

This increase is a hopeful sign. It is a forerunner of further diversification. For while lack of capital, and a natural disinclination to undertake new and unfamiliar work are the two greatest influences operating against a change in farming methods, these do not apply to the same extent against a wider employment of the hen to raise the farm income. Poultry reproduces so rapidly that expansion does not require much outlay of capital. The other objection is largely overcome by the fact that the farm flock is usually cared for by the women of the household. Moreover this increase in poultry raising is logical. Of all our domestic animals the hen is best fortified against our winters because her coat of feathers is the best of insulators. The practical value of this may be seen in the fact that northern hens, contrary to the popular notion, perform better. As one travels from south to north in the United States, the average number of eggs laid per farm hen increases in every state from Florida to Maine, or from Louisiana to Minnesota. The gradual shifting of the turkey industry westward is explained by the fact that this recently domesticated

species requires ample range for a flock, and contracting surroundings in the older settled regions have decided farmers in favor of other kinds of poultry that accommodate themselves to confinement.

As poultry raising becomes more extensively engaged in, the question of marketing assumes greater importance. The first requirement for putting the business on a satisfactory basis is a national system of grading. An investigator of the American Department of Agriculture, recently returned from Denmark, states that "95 per cent. of the benefit derived from the organization of agriculture in that country has come through the encouragement given to the production of standardized products suited for the British markets," and the basis of this is a well-conceived and well-administered system of grading.

Within the last two years the Dominion government has established grading for all eggs exported or entering into inter-provincial trade. The effect of this has been to raise Canadian eggs in the esteem of the British trade and to get a higher price for them. Saskatchewan and Alberta have provincial grading schemes in operation, both of which seem to be satisfactory as far as they go. The announcement that the Dominion Department of Agriculture is to put into force a national system of grading for domestic as well as for export eggs is welcome. It will have the effect of stimulating consumption in Canadian towns and cities. Now is the time for the organizations concerned to exercise themselves about arrangements for handling the immense crop of dressed poultry, particularly turkeys, which may reasonably be expected to come from the prairie provinces next November.

## About Debts

Just at the present time when so much is being heard about cancelling inter-allied

debts and compliments are being showered upon the British people because they have manfully shouldered their debt to the United States and have said, "We will pay," it is especially interesting to have the London correspondent of the New York World turn over the pages of history and reveal a little indebtedness that so far has not been paid.

Many years ago British investors took an interest in the development of some states in the Union to the following financial extent: Arkansas, for railway guarantees, \$7,830,000; Florida, railway guarantees and to establish banks, \$6,300,000; Georgia, principally for railway guarantees, \$10,421,000; Louisiana, for various purposes, \$5,400,000; Missouri, for various purposes, \$6,300,000; North Carolina, for tax bonds and railway guarantees, \$11,245,000; South Carolina, no figures available, but estimated at \$5,400,000. This amounts approximately to \$53,000,000, and it is estimated that with interest added to date the total reaches the tidy sum of \$900,000,000.

Current Opinion, of New York, suggests that if these are just obligations, this would be a good time for the states concerned to assume them, or if for any reason they cannot, for the federal government to credit them against the debt due from Great Britain. But would the British government be allowed to take and keep the credit? It is just possible that it might find itself overwhelmed with the clamor of claimants of the third and fourth generation of descendants of the original private lenders of this money and might decline the job of deciding among them. Anyway the figures are interesting if only as showing where some British money has gone.

When the taxpayers look over the cost of running our parliaments and legislatures they will be inclined to decide that "free speech" is a most expensive commodity.



The Guide will give a prize of \$5.00 for the best title for this cartoon. It will be reprinted in the issue of May 2, together with the prize-winning title. All entries must be in our hands by April 25. Write only name and address and suggested title on one side of one sheet of paper and mail to Cartoon Contest Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.



# Farm Women I Have Met

It is always a pleasure to meet women who are full of enthusiasm for farm life—especially in these days of financial stringency. Genuine lovers of rural life are invariably so attached to their farm homes that they would not for one moment consider "trading places" with people in towns or cities.

In general, the public hear far more about the unhappy, worn-out, broken-in-health farm women than about those who enjoy rural life to the limit of their capacity. The fact that there are numbers of country people satisfied with their lot (even though times are not bright) was revealed in a striking manner by the letters written for The Guide's competition, *Do You Want Your Daughter to Marry a Farmer?* Day after day piles of correspondence came from different types of readers who stated their reasons for believing in rural life.

I wish I could take you to visit some of these enthusiasts whom I have met during my wanderings, for to talk to them is as good as a spring tonic after a long winter. As that is not possible the best thing I can do is to tell you something about a few I happen to know.

To start with, let me tell you about Miss Margaret Campbell, of Maple Creek, Sask. Some years ago, after leaving high school, Miss Campbell entered the teaching profession in her native province of Ontario. Later she equipped herself as a nurse at the Toronto General Hospital, well-known for the excellence of its training. After using her professional knowledge for some time the irresistible call of the West drew her to Saskatchewan, where she invested in a section of land south of Maple Creek. This enterprising woman settled down with vigor to grow grain and to raise horses and cattle. Even though Miss Campbell keeps one hired man and sometimes more, she thinks nothing of mounting a tractor for a number of hours at a time—in fact she enjoys this part of farm life immensely. In 1919 she cut almost her entire crop. The business side of the farm is particularly attractive to Miss Campbell as it gives plenty of scope for her executive ability.

Needless to say, this energetic farmer's path has not been strewn with roses. Since 1915 a succession of dry years has produced small returns, but still she refuses to be down-hearted. Like the rest of us who have the welfare of farm families at heart, Miss Campbell believes that there should be a better balance between the cost of production and the price received for agricultural commodities, but in the meantime she is convinced that we shall emerge from this period of depression stronger in character.

In talking to Miss Campbell it does not take long to discover that she considers every farm woman should become thoroughly acquainted with the various phases of farm business, so that she may be able to "carry on" if sickness or death overtakes her husband. As farming is one of the few professions that are not overcrowded, Miss Campbell holds that it should be entered by more women who love rural life.

## Homesteading for Women

On the rules governing homesteading Miss Campbell has very decided views. When addressing the Homemakers' Club in Saskatoon, she said "As most of you know, a woman, the head of a family of children who are minors is the only woman recognized by our country as being entitled to homestead. A great

## Messages of Encouragement from Women Who Have a Firmly Rooted Belief in Farm Life—

By Margaret M. Speechly

number of women would take advantage of homestead rights if they were put on a fair basis. I firmly believe that as long as women fulfil their part of the bargain they should be allowed homestead privileges if they so desire."

As can easily be imagined, a woman of Miss Campbell's ability is a real asset to the community in which she lives and to the larger community of the province. Beside being president of the Hay Creek Homemakers' Club, she is vice-president of the Provincial Homemakers' Clubs. When the influenza epidemic held the neighborhood in its grip, she put her professional knowledge to work by taking charge of the emergency hospital at Maple Creek.

To visit Miss Campbell is an inspiration. One day on driving up to her farm I found her doing the family washing, and although she was not expecting a caller, she insisted on letting the washing wait and gave me a royal welcome. As the men were away for the day she sat right down and told me how much she liked her work despite its difficulties. That evening I drove back to Maple Creek with my belief in farm life strengthened by this able woman in whom practical wisdom and

other and if necessary sent for a doctor to Nelson, about 20 miles away, but then the patient might be dead long before he was able to get over the bad roads."

"Sickness was not the only enemy we had to contend with," continued this hardy pioneer. "Our house with everything in it was burned to the ground one year, while on another occasion our crop was destroyed by a prairie fire which swept everything before it. In spite of these difficulties we were always filled with hope of prosperity although things did not always turn out in the way we anticipated."

One glance at the Graham homestead shows that many of their dreams have been realized. A roomy house almost surrounded by wide shelter belts and substantial barns are the outward and visible signs of the fruits of the Grahams' labor during four decades. The contentment of mind and the happiness of these pioneers and their family, now grown up, are none the less apparent. Through hard work and a well-founded belief in agriculture they have succeeded in overcoming countless obstacles and in getting the most out of rural life.

If you were to drive out to "The Seed Farm," a mile and a half north of Atwater, Sask., you would be welcomed most graciously by Mrs. J. E. B. Stansfield, and the very moment you set foot on the vine-covered verandah you could tell that "the presiding



Dr. Luther indulges in the sport of sawing wood.



Miss Margaret Campbell farms "on her own."



Mrs. Stansfield welcomes many to her home.

personal charm are so happily combined.

One afternoon when the snow was being blown hither and thither by a north wind I dropped in at the home of Mrs. Andrew Graham, near Roland, Man. It was there that Mr. Graham homesteaded 45 years, and put up the first buildings on the place. The next year he went back to Ontario to bring his bride to the new land of promise, in which conditions were vastly different from what they are now.

## Experiences in Pioneer Days

"When we first came in, we had to travel the distance of 60 miles from Emerson behind oxen," explained Mrs. Graham. "In those early days" she continued, "We had very few neighbors in the district although there were a few settlers in the south who were a great help to us."

"You were certainly brave to come out to the prairies before they were opened up," I ventured. "Why, we thought nothing of it then," Mrs. Graham exclaimed, "I was very young, still in my teens, but did not mind it at all. Of course, lots of times I used to be lonely when my husband was away for days at a time, but we were never bothered by Indians. When loneliness became too much for me I used to bundle up the baby and walk to the nearest neighbor's who would do the same when her husband had to go to Emerson for supplies."

"How did you manage when anyone was sick?" I enquired, "Well, we did the best we could to look after each

genius" is a real homemaker. No pains are spared to make a visitor feel at home—tired extension workers find there a haven of rest while the lagging spirits of perambulating journalists revive rapidly. Don't mistake me—this farm house is neither a sanatorium nor a health resort, but a real home with an "atmosphere" all its own. People enjoy going to see Mrs. Stansfield, because of the inspiration she gives those with whom she comes in contact and because of the indefinable charm she possesses.

Some years ago Mrs. Stansfield with her daughter sailed from England to make a home in the West for her son who had taken up land near Atwater. Although she had lived for a considerable time on a ranch in Australia, she found life on the prairie different from anything she had ever experienced before. Nothing daunted, however, she solved the many problems that cropped up and soon learned all the "tricks of the trade."

It was not long before Mrs. Stansfield's talents were made use of in the community. She plays for church services, acts as accompanist for concerts held in the schoolhouse and often trains choruses of children for community programs. During the war, as



Mrs. Andrew Graham is a lover of animals and of outside hobbies.

an officer of the Red Cross Society, this untiring widow put all her spare energy into organizing the work of the district. In addition to this Mrs. Stansfield takes an active interest in the Homemakers' Club.

## Cheerful Despite Reverses

As with most people engaged in agriculture, the Stansfields have met with reverses. One year a cyclone laid flat the best crop they had ever had; another season drought visited them, while on other occasions perpetual rain dashed their hopes to the ground. Yet with the many discouragements that come to farmers, Mrs. Stansfield steadily refuses to be enveloped by the grey mantle of depression and maintains a cheerfulness that acts as a tonic for all those with whom she comes in contact.

Up in the Teulon district people tell you about the lady doctor who farms "out east on her own." This adventurous woman is Doctor Clara Luther, who is breaking up her section of virgin prairie. After practicing in a city to the south for 20 years, she decided to go in for farming, so she migrated with the birds, accompanied by a nurse from the hospital with which she was connected.

"One reason why I like rural life is that I was born on a farm," said Dr. Luther. "As a girl I used to drive the binder and became familiar with many farming operations," she continued. Thus she is "renewing her youth."

The neighbors pay her a real tribute when they say "Dr. Luther is certainly a fine woman and she doesn't think she knows all about farming either."

When Dr. Luther and Miss Cottrell arrived at the farm there were no buildings on it, so, until their cottage was put up, they lived in a tent. It was they who painted the house, finished the inside, sawed and split wood and did all the other chores around the place. Dr. Luther superintends the breaking done by the man on the tractor, and does much of the "brushing" herself, while Miss Cottrell, who is a well-set-up young woman, follows the plow and thoroughly enjoys it too.

"I employ a tractor for breaking," explained Dr. Luther, "but I do not intend to continue using power after the plowing is done. It is too expensive to be worth while as a permanency but at present it is useful."

"For hauling supplies I use a Ford car with a trailer and find it very satisfactory," Dr. Luther continued. "Do you know, I only learned to drive a car when I commenced farming."

In discussing rural life and its possibilities Dr. Luther said, "I am greatly struck by the kindness of country people and only wish more city dwellers had the spirit of farming."



# You Never Can Tell

By Clarence Budington Kelland

**A**FTER a lifetime spent in the labors of the farm, Grandpa Papkin appeared older than his sixty-five years. He had arrived at the odd-job stage of life; smoked much in shady corners; was beloved by dogs and cats, and dominated by his son James, with whom he lived.

With old Aunt Purvis, who lived in the square white house on the corner, he was great cronies. Sometimes this intimacy troubled grandpa's children no less than it did aunt's.

"S'pose them old folks was to take it into their heads to marry!" James Papkin said with a frown. "Wish we could do somethin' to discourage father from goin' there so much."

"Guess we could stop it, if worse came to worst," Martha replied confidently. "What would they live on, anyway?"

"Father's got close onto a thousand dollars saved up into the bank."

Mrs. Papkin peered out through the doorway, wiping her hands on her apron the while.

"I declare," she said, "there goes a slick-lookin' feller drivin' by. Looks like one of them pictures into the magazines. Wonder where he comes from, and what he's a doin' here!"

James stretched his neck to get a better view.

"Looks to me like one of them sharpers or somethin'. I got my s'picious of fellers that dresses like that. A body that's so fixed up on the outside must do it 'cause he's lackin' within. Where'd father go to?"

"I declare"—with a glance at the clock—"if he hain't been gone more'n two hours! He went off down-town to git me a spool of sixty white and two pounds of sugar. Bet he's stopped at the Purvis'—right in the middle of the day, too!"

James washed noisily in the tin basin outside the door, blowing and gurgling into the suds that he rubbed on his face, as if it were a most unpleasant function—which it no doubt was. Standing erect, he delved carefully into one ear after the last remnant of moisture, blinking down the road as he did so.

"Here he comes—just turnin' out o' Purvis' yard. Wouldn't say nothin' to him, if I was you, Martha."

Shortly grandpa's bent shoulders were bobbing above the pickets of the fence. He reached over the gate for the latch, and came slowly up the sun-softened tar sidewalk.

"Should think you'd know better'n to be gallivantin' around in the sun sich a day as this," began Martha.

"That's so, that's so," agreed the old man. "And say, Martha, I clean, plumb forgot that there thread and sugar—clean, plumb forgot 'em."

"Well, I never, Grandpa Papkin! What ever have you been doin' these two hours?"

"Had a leetle business with a feller down-town; and then I stopped a bit to Mary Purvis on the way back. Mighty hot, ain't it?"

Through the door grandpa could see

Martha scurrying between the steaming hotness of the kitchen and the red-clothed table in the dining-room, carrying in the dishes of the midday meal. With one hand pressed to the rheumatic spot in his back, and the other braced against the step, he arose slowly and ambled to his place.

During the process of dining there was little conversation. The only sound was the stirring of spoon in cup, the clatter of knife and fork, and the occasional request to pass this or that which was quite beyond reach. While the pie was



Panting, Grandpa Papkin sank on the top step.

being brought, however, there was a brief interval, of which James Papkin made use to observe:

"You been spendin' quite a sight of time to the Purvis' lately, father."

The old man looked at his son, startled, then down at the table-cloth again.

"Yes," he admitted, "Mary Purvis and me takes a lot of pleasure in each other's company. Old folks feels a sort of drawin' together, I guess, Jimmy—a sort of drawin' together, like as if they have somethin' in common."

"If you was a young feller, now," James said jovially, "folks would be sayin' you was sparkin' Mis' Purvis."

"Yes," interjected Martha, "and I wouldn't be s'prised a mite if they was sayin' so anyhow!"

Grandpa appeared uncomfortable and sought to change the subject.

"Calc'late I'll potter round in the garden this afternoon," he observed.

"I calc'late you won't do no sich thing—not in this beatin' sun. You set right into the shade till four o'clock, anyway."

"Now, Marthy," expostulated grandpa, "don't you guess I'm old enough to look out for myself?"

"You ain't so young as you once was," she said shortly; "and you'd be overdoin', and gittin' a stroke or somethin', if I wasn't always at you."

## II

An hour later Martha put her head out of the door to summon grandpa to some trifling service, but he was not to be seen.

"Huh!" she sniffed. "Over to Purvis' agin, I'll bet a cent!"

And so it was. Grandpa Papkin and Aunt Purvis occupied the shady porch of the big white house. The old lady was knitting with subconscious art, her eyes and her thoughts far from the black stocking in her lap. Grandpa was smoking placidly, his back against a pillar, and a yellow cat purring on his knees.

"Mary," the old man was saying, "folks is beginnin' to suspect I'm courtin' you."

Aunt Mary Purvis was a tiny, pert old lady, with keen black eyes that snapped with quick anger or twinkled with deep humor.

"We-el, you be, ain't you?" she drawled, and the twinkle was not hidden by the iron rims of her spectacles.

"Reckon I be." He paused and stroked the cat, which purred loudly in approval and gratitude. "I don't see why old folks ain't as much entitled to do what they like as young folks be."

"I opine it's because they ain't got no sperret left to stand up for themselves and fight their own battles. When your hair gits white, it seems as if your courage sort o' oozes out."

"I'm going to speak right out about it perty soon," declared grandpa. "I'm goin' to tell Jim and Marthy that you and me is goin' to marry; and then"—he smote his knee so vehemently that the yellow cat jumped with fright and arched its back—"and then, by gum, we'll do it!"

"They won't never let us."

"We'll elope!" said grandpa.

He was awed at the boldness of his own proposal. Aunt Purvis, however, had an eye for practical things.

"What would we live on, I'd like to know? You ain't able to work stiddy, and if we was to go elopin', and git our folks mad, where'd we be?"

"I got more'n a thousand dollars saved up into the bank."

"Drawin' 'most a dollar a week int'rest," said Aunt Purvis dryly.

"We could live up the princ'pal."

This impious utterance made them look at each other and gasp. It was not to be thought of.

"There must be some way," urged grandpa.

"When you diskiver it, you come 'round and tell me," said aunt, "and we'll go keepin' house right sudden."

Grandpa shook his head dolefully, and got painfully to his feet.

"Reckon I'll git along down to the post office. Maybe somebody's left me a fortin. G'by, Mary!"

He walked off townward with an assumption of spryness that cost him a twinge at every step.

## III

The tea kettle was singing over the wood fire in the Purvis kitchen when grandpa turned again through the whitewashed gate toward the porch where aunt sat, still knitting. This time there was a real spring in his step. He chewed exultantly on a straw, and his eyes, not yet dulled by years, twinkled and glowed with excitement. Panting, he sank on the top step, and the cat had time to install itself on his knee before he found breath to speak.

"Mary," he puffed, "we're a goin' to make it! You and me kin git married and nobody to say a word—nobody. I've found a way."

"Ben Papkin!" exclaimed aunt.

"I've done so," grandpa exulted. "It's an investment. I got money into the bank, like I told you, and I'm a goin' to invest it so's it'll bring us enough to live on fine and not be beholdin' to nobody."

"What be you goin' to invest into, Ben?"

"The manufacturin' business—auty-mobiles." The old fellow was so delighted, so full of his project, that he could not sit still, and in resentment the cat stepped off his lap to find a more stable resting-place. "I met a young feller down-town, and got to talkin' with him about things—crops and politics and fishin' and sich. I took a shine to him, an' 'fore I knowed it I told him 'bout you and me; and he seemed to understand that somehow old folks ain't allowed to do what they want to."

"Once," he says to me, 'I had a grandmother. I know how 'tis!'

"So I told him the whole thing."

"Well, I swan, Ben Papkin!"

"And I told him I didn't have but what little money I got into the bank. When I told him how much, he set thinkin' a minute, and then he says:

"I guess, grandpa, it'll do."

"Then he tells me how other folks

Continued on Page 22

## JAKE—

He is Borne on the Wings of a Dream---but has a Sudden Landing





# Let's Lengthen the Fruit List

**I**N every new country, people are thrown on their own resources. If the native resources are few, then much has to be imported. In the United States, with a comparative mild climate, and unlimited resources of every kind, the people were able to live well—even lavishly—upon their native resources. As we go north in America, from the Gulf of Mexico, we find we are progressively getting into a region more and more limited in its plant products. The number of species of trees, for example, in Canada at the 50th parallel of latitude, which runs just outside Winnipeg, is far less than at the 40th, which runs through Philadelphia, and is far more limited at this parallel than at the 30th, which runs through New Orleans. What is true of the number of species is also true of the size of the trees, which become smaller and smaller as we go farther and farther north.

The same is true of the cultivated plants. At the latitude of New Orleans sugar cane, cotton, sorghum and corn can be grown and matured. At the latitude of Philadelphia, which also forms the southern boundary of Nebraska, ten degrees farther north, sugar cane will not grow, cotton will not mature a crop, but it is the very heart of the corn belt, and still within the sorghum zone. Fall wheat from now on is becoming the chief crop so far as latitude limits growth and maturity. At the latitude of Winnipeg, ten degrees farther north, we are well out of the corn belt, and even out of the fall wheat belt as a certain proposition, and within the spring wheat belt. Two hundred and twenty-five miles farther north we pass out of the zone of safety for spring wheat and into the rye zone.

Now what is true of the forest trees and the cultivated crop plants is also true of all the other vegetation. The number of the species of plants steadily and progressively diminishes from the equator to the poles in either direction, and, generally speaking, there is some difference observable in a rough way for every degree of latitude.

## Some Valuable Natives

This means that we must study our climate and grow here under our long days of summer what we can best make grow. The fact exists that very few of the present varieties of fruit will grow in the Canadian West because of the severity of the climate. But of the standard fruits of the north temperate zone, the apple, the plum, the grape, the cherry, the strawberry, the raspberry and the gooseberry are all represented here, either in our native species, or in the case of the apple, by the wild Siberian crab, which thrives here like any wild species. Now we can and do grow the cultivated varieties of some of them successfully. But none of the cultivated grapes will grow in Manitoba. None of the cultivated plums of any value, except the Hansen hybrids, and very few apples except the crab will stand our climate at all.

The problem then, which lies before us, and it is one of the most fascinating problems which ever faced man, is to create through hybridizing, or crossing, our native species with the tender varieties valuable in commerce, new varieties that will inherit the hardiness of wild native species, together with the qualities of size and flavor which characterize the cultivated fruits.

With regard to the plum, one of the most popular fruits on the market for eating and canning purposes, we have in Manitoba two wild species, *Prunus Americana*, the common wild plum, with predominantly rather small, round

fruits, red or yellowish, and *Prunus Nigra*, known as the "Canada plum"—a somewhat smaller tree on the average, with broader leaves and comparatively large, oval, red or yellowish fruits, about half as large again as those of the *Prunus Americana*.

The Assiniboine is in origin a selection from the wild *Prunus Nigra*, as it sprang from seeds of that species sent from Stonewall, Manitoba, to Prof.

"wild goose" plum flavor, and nothing else, lacking the richness, for example, of the Green Gage and many others. Furthermore, the skin is tough, as in all the wild goose species. No plum of this description, however large or edible, would be at all available for commercial canning purposes like the Green Gage or Lombard.

## Grapes for Western Canada

With regard to the grape, a most in-

In 1906, Prof. H. F. Roberts, then at the Kansas experiment station, originated Kanred, a variety that has meant as much to the western winter wheat states as Marquis has to Western Canada. Prof. Roberts, now with Manitoba University, has commenced the work of crossing our hardy native fruits of practically no commercial value with tender forms of large size and high-eating qualities in the hope of adding to the list of valuable fruits adapted to the rigors of the prairie climate. In this article he discusses the possibilities before the fruit breeder in Western Canada.

Hansen, at Brookings, South Dakota. Now, in improving the wild plums it is the writer's opinion that the Assiniboine should be used as the hardy parent instead of the sand cherry, and that the very best cultivated varieties obtainable should be used in crossing upon it.

## A Time Proposition

Let it be remembered, in passing, that in hybridizing the effect is not immediate, but appears in the next generation. If, for instance, we cross a Green Gage plum upon the sand cherry there is no alteration whatsoever on the size, flavor, or any other character of that particular fruit, nor of the plant that bears it. The seed in the pit alone is affected. It is a hybrid, and the tree that it gives rise to will show the hybrid characters. Of course it takes some time for such a hybrid seedling, as for any other, to come into bearing, and hence it is seen that breeding work with

interesting problem presents itself. In *Vitis Vulpina*, the native wild grape, which grows abundantly in Manitoba along the Red River and as far north as the Riding Mountains, we have the basis for our northern breeding stock. This grape, or rather the representative of the species farther south in Minnesota, has been crossed with the Concord, the common black grape of the East, and the result is the variety now sold as the Beta, a grape with small berries, and too sour for anything but jelly. It can be eaten and that is about all.

It is the writer's opinion that the solution of the grape problem lies in crossing the native *Vitis Vulpina* with the so-called "California" grapes—varieties of the *Vitis Vinifera*—the European grape. The Concord is a seedling of the northeastern American wild grape, *Vitis Labrusca*—the fox grape. In other words, neither the Concord grape nor any of the so-called *Labrusca* types is sweet enough to im-

sugar to dry well. The only objections to using the California grapes as parents in crossing with the wild grapes are (1) their tenderness, and (2) their lateness in ripening. If however, out of such hybrids combinations can be obtained, that will be hardy enough for the Canadian northwest, and that will ripen in time, the problem is solved, except that for those who prefer the loose skin of the Concord type—a *Labrusca* character (the Californians call them "slip-skins," and never eat them—despise them, in fact, and consume only their own product)—the Californian types of table grapes will have to be modified in this respect.

The California Tokays and Malagas, which we buy here for 15 and 20 cents a pound, are types of the species. They have tough skins which do not separate from the pulp. However, we find them very agreeable and refreshing as desert fruits. At all events the writer has made a move in the direction of hybridizing in this case, by pollinating the native wild grape with pollen of eight of the leading varieties of California table grapes, including the Tokay, with the result that we have gathered 48 bunches of presumably hybrid grapes this fall. What the progeny will be like we can only tell when we grow them.

## Cherries

The cherry is represented in Western Canada, as everyone knows, by two species, the chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*) and the pin cherry (*Prunus Pennsylvanica*). It is not necessary to describe these two well-known species. The pin cherry from all standpoints offers the best prospects as a basis for hybridization. The chokecherry is decidedly astringent, although when dead ripe it does not have a bad taste.

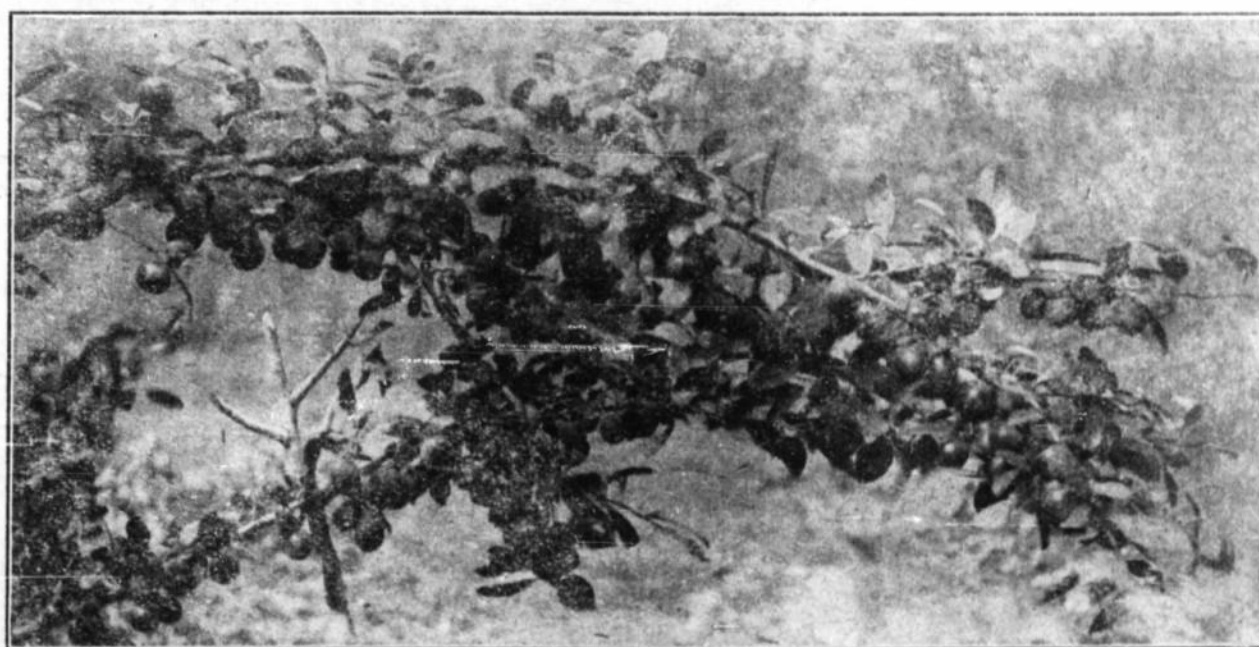
Mr. Boughen, the enterprising nurseryman of Valley River, has discovered what he calls a "chokeless" chokecherry—one lacking in astringency. This may be desirable for purposes of hybridization. The crosses should be made with the large, sweet cherries on the one hand—the Bigarreus, Ox hearts, the Dukes, and the like—large-fruited varieties belonging to the European species (*Prunus avium*), and on the other hand with the Amerelle varieties, such as the Montmorency and the Early Richmond (*Prunus cerasus*). The latter varieties are commonly called "sour cherries," although they are not so sour as the Morellos, or the large, dark-colored sour cherries which come from the same species.

None of the list of the cultivated cherries will grow in Winnipeg at all on account of the severe winter, the sweet cherries being the tenderer of the two classes. The writer intends using both classes for hybridization purposes upon the pin cherry and the chokecherry. It is possible, even, that a fruit of some value, of a semi-wild description may be derived from crosses between the sand cherry, so called, and the cultivated cherries if the crosses will take.

## Some Unusual Plum Crosses

Years ago Luther Burbank made a successful cross between the plum and the apricot which he called the "plum-cot," and which has since become a commercial fruit on a limited scale. There is no reason why we should not attempt to produce plum-cots for Western Canada. It is, indeed, not impossible that we may be able to cross the peach and the nectarine on the wild plum. It is at least worth attempting. The writer may say that he made crosses in 1922 between several varieties of peach and

Continued on Page 38



The Opata plum illustrates what can be done by hybridization.

In producing the Opata, Prof. Hansen crossed Luther Burbank's California Gold plum on the hardy sand cherry from Northern Manitoba. The product combines in large measure the eating qualities of the former parent with the hardiness of the latter. It grows well over most of Manitoba, and is the choice from the table standpoint of all the varieties grown in that province.

fruit trees is a time proposition, but the possibilities justify both the time and the effort.

If it is asked why we should hybridize, when we have already a good native plum in the Assiniboine, the answer would be, that it is in order to secure a greater number of varieties with different flavors, and with different ripening seasons, early and late varieties, in a word. The Assiniboine, like all the fruit of the *Prunus Nigra* and *Prunus Americana* types, has the distinctive

prove the western wild grape very much in that respect.

In a list of analyses of 58 varieties of California grapes received by the writer last spring from the California experiment station, it appears that these varieties range in sugar content from 13 per cent. in Gros Colmar, to 31 per cent. in Portuguese Blue. Generally speaking, those California grapes are sweetest which are used for raisin making, a raisin grape being one which contains a high enough percentage of



## Cuticura Heals Face Disfigured With Itchy Eczema

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# Farm Women's Clubs



The 1923 Board and Executive of the W.S., S.G.G.A.

Top row, left to right—Mrs. Frank Krips, Mrs. S. V. Haight, Miss Olive O. Moores. Middle row—Mrs. T. M. Morgan, Mrs. Thos. Benson, Mrs. John Holmes, Mrs. E. P. St. John, Mrs. H. P. Taylor, Mrs. O. P. Moen. Bottom row—Mrs. F. Craig, Mrs. E. Osborne, Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Mrs. W. H. Frith, Mrs. Ida McNeal, Mrs. Geo. Hollis, Miss L. M. Linfoot.

### Purchase Brooms from Blind

**A**VONHILL W.G.G.A. sends in the following report of its work for 1922: "This section had a membership of 21 and held ten regular meetings during the year. A program committee was formed to arrange for the monthly meetings and these included talks on curing meat, marketing eggs, the fireless cooker etc. An interesting debate was held at one meeting on the question, Would You Like Your Daughter to Marry a Farmer? "Besides the programs, our work took material form in quilting a comforter which we sold for \$10. Miss May, from the Extension Service Department, gave two days' instruction on dressmaking and millinery. We also observed Grain Growers' Sunday, when two of the prominent local grain growers addressed our service. The Institute for the Blind was assisted by the purchase of brooms and other articles, and we also donated \$5.00 to the Junior Red Cross and \$5.00 to the Provincial Sanatorium."

### "Took the Cake" at Fair

Mrs. Wallace Doyle, secretary of the Kenwick W.G.G.A., briefly reviews the work of that organization during 1922: "During the year we had 23 paid-up members with an average attendance of 20. There were held nine regular meetings, three social gatherings, and a joint educational meeting with outside speakers. The program of the regular meetings dealt with various subjects, such as poultry raising, household matters, rural and home nursing, and at present we have under discussion a splendid paper on banking. Through the welfare committee flowers were sent to two ladies during illness and community work has included donations of clothing to needy people in the district and blinds and operation bandages to the local hospital. "Our club also had an exhibition booth at the Davidson Fair and carried away the first prize of \$25, as well as the special prize, a beautiful fruit cake, donated by our local baker."

### Country Life vs. City Life

The activities of the Begot Junior U.F.M. during 1921 were: the holding of a bean social, at which they made \$2.15; the study of flowers in the summer; the serving of lunch at the Boy's and Girls' fair, from which they realized \$12.75, and the furnishing of recitations and solos at the Portage district convention of the U.F.M. During 1922 the Juniors had a visit from the U.F.W.M. Provincial President, Mrs. Jas. Elliott. In May the unique feature of their program was a Mother Goose play and Bird House fair, with a bazaar following in the evening. From this entertainment they realized the sum of \$15.50. Before the teacher left for her holidays in the summer, they presented her with a gift. The social time consisted of word contests and games. Four Junior birthdays were celebrated at the home of the leader, Mrs. Jas. Barrett, during the year,

the one in May being the most successful as there were 35 children present.

For 1923 the Juniors are planning a definite program, and are arranging to meet regularly on the first Saturday of every month. At these meetings they will take up 36 reasons for belonging to the United Farmers, two reasons being taken each month. Debating is an outstanding feature of their program, the debate on Country Life vs. City Life resulting in a favorable decision for the former. In April the Juniors will meet to paste pictures and sew for the sick. At this meeting a collection will also be taken up for charitable purposes.

### Hints for Boosters

Carroll Way, the director for Junior U.F.A., West Edmonton constituency, is sending out the following hints on "boosting":

"First, of course, get the local spirit. There are several ways to cultivate that spirit. The most important is for each member to strive to make his local the best in Alberta. It is not necessary to have the largest membership. If you have all the young people in your neighborhood, your chances are good.

"Community singing helps wonderfully. Have your meetings often enough that the members will not lose interest. Then appoint some one who is capable of leading the singing. Pick out some good live songs and learn them. A plan which works very well in some places is to have a half-hour sing-song immediately after the business is finished at each meeting. Encourage everyone to try to sing, whether they have a singing voice or not. If they can't sing they can make a joyful noise, and will feel better for having tried.

"Practicing yells and giving them, whenever possible, with all the snap and pep of supporters of college football teams puts 'the spirit' into a bunch in a way that nothing else will. Begin with the official Junior yell, and after that you can get any number which are adaptable to your local. If you have a member with high school or college experience, he should be a good yell leader. Practice cheering until you can do it in unison and with lots of 'pep,' and then don't be afraid to let people know who you are wherever you go.

"These things are great to keep the local spirit up, but the Big Idea is that every member have the local's good at heart and always do his or her best to make each undertaking a success. Don't allow little quarrels to work their way into the Junior local. We all have our personal differences, but at the local is no place to air them. That is where we should all be good pals and forget all hard feeling. The local should succeed in whatever it attempts, and to do this it must have every member working for that success all the time.

"If there is another junior organization within a reasonable distance, challenge them to some kind of a competition, either a debate or spelling match, or

hockey game, in the winter; in summer, baseball, basketball, track meet, football, or any good, clean sport. Then boost your own side all the time. If you get beaten, go after them again. Some one must lose, but never figure on losing. Always go in to win, and the worse it looks, the louder you should cheer."

### Club Briefs

The McDonald Creek W.G.G.A. has also found that the brooms made by the blind in Winnipeg are most satisfactory, and the members have sold a large order of them in the district.

One of the most interesting discussions in this club during the year was that on Reading and How to Benefit by It, and second in interest was a talk on How to Manage Housework in Canada. Practical work during the year consisted of sewing for needy children and various demonstrations of labor-saving devices.

The Coronation Constituency Association has a Chautauqua, locally organized, which goes to every local during the winter. The course includes moving pictures, speakers of interest and repute, and other entertainment features. Attendance has been excellent at all meetings.

A new local of the U.F.W.A. has been formed at Tudor under the guidance of Mrs. F. E. Wyman, of Baintree. Officers elected were Mrs. James Rennie, president, and Mrs. H. W. Leonard, Tudor, secretary.

### With the Juniors

Miss Gertrude Reilly, who is the supervisor of Lone Tree, a Junior local recently organized, is doing all she can to assist the Juniors in connection with her school work. She was responsible for the organization of the local. She writes Central office: "In the process of getting started we may have done some things which were not strictly parliamentary, but I wish to assure you that we are trying to carry on in proper order, and even though we may not adhere to every letter of the constitution, we are in earnest and doing our best. Already we are assisting the senior members in their community interests."

A new Junior local to be known as Heatherbloom has been organized at Stanmore by G. E. Hetherington, of Richdale, who was elected president of the local. Samuel King was chosen as the secretary. There are now 12 members, but it is expected there will be many more.

Graminia is a new Junior local, organized by I. Bailey, of Graminia. There are 17 charter members. Following is the list of officers elected: President, Alex. Roffey; vice-president, J. O. Gorman; secretary, Miss C. Oliver; directors, Miss M. Brown, Miss McLennan and J. Rogers.





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If your skin is very dry, apply a little cold cream. Normally oily skins won't need it. Do this just before bedtime and you lay the foundation for a fine real beauty sleep. In the morning your mirror will compliment you by reflecting a freshened beautified complexion.

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127

# Measure What You Eat

Rough Estimates of Quantities Easy to Make—Regulate Weight by Eating  
Right Number of Calories—By Margaret M. Speechly

**N**OW, my friends, who are thin, stout, or "just right," after learning what to eat and what to avoid, you are anxious to know how much of different foods to use. It is really a very simple matter to estimate quantities when there is a standard measure to go by, so I am giving you a list of some of the foods very commonly used in the average home. Of course no one expects you to make an accurate calculation for a rough estimate answers the purpose.

In order to do this, let me introduce you to a word called "calorie"—perhaps you've met it before. It is a term used as a measure like inches, pounds, yards or pints, only it is much smaller. Thus when a person is too heavy we say she has been consuming too many calories, or, if she is a living skeleton, we advise her to eat more of foods containing a large number of calories.

As every person presents a different problem, the only way in which she can find out whether she is eating too little or too much is to calculate the amount of food she needs each day. In order to keep the body in good condition a person needs daily from 15 to 20 calories for each pound of body weight. If you are a teacher, dressmaker or stenographer leading a sedentary life, 15 calories per pound will be sufficient. On the other hand if you are doing heavy washings, feeding threshers, or indulging in an orgy of housecleaning, 20 calories are needed. If engaged in moderately active work, strike a happy medium and make it 17. A young, energetic person should figure on 20 calories, while a woman over 40 should be content with 15 calories.

Suppose the normal weight for your age and height is 130 pounds and you tip the scales at 145, you should take 130 pounds as your objective and eat accordingly. To calculate your day's total multiply 130 by 17 (as an average) and you will have 2,210 calories as your food requirements. On the other hand, if you are only 130 pounds, when you should be 145, multiply 145 by 20, and the result will be 2,900 calories. This acts as a guide for your eating. A woman of average height and weight, looking after a farm home, needs from 2,500 to 3,000 calories per day; while a man doing heavy outside work requires from 3,500 to 4,000.

When you have once decided upon your total requirements for a day, the next step is to divide them between three meals. If your objective is 2,800 calories, allow 700 for breakfast, 1,100 for dinner and 1,000 for supper—of course, these figures are only approximate.

Fortunately most servings of moderate size contain about 100 calories, so measuring food need not be a big task. Notice that the 100-calorie portions of bulky foods, like fruit and vegetables, are larger than those of concentrated foods, such as butter, sugar, syrups, cheese and pie.

### 100-Calorie Portions

Bread	1 large slice or 2 small slices	Boiled icing	2½ tablespoons
Baking powder biscuits	1 large	Chocolate fudge	Piece 1½"x¾"x1"
Muffins	¾ muffin	Nut caramels	Piece 1"x1"x4-5"
Soda crackers	4	Chocolate	Piece 2¼"x1"x1-8"
Corn flakes	1¼ cups	Honey	1 tablespoon
Oatmeal, cooked	1 cup	Maple syrup	1½ tablespoons
Macaroni, cooked	1 cup	Maple sugar	1-1-3 tablespoons
Macaroni and cheese	½ cup	Molasses	1½ tablespoons
Angel cake	Piece 1¼"x2"x2½"	Sugar, brown or white	2 tablespoons
Chocolate cake	Piece 2½"x2½"x7-8"	Snow pudding	2-3 cup
Cream puff shells	½ puff	Cream tapioca	¼ cup
Doughnut	½ doughnut	Custard, baked or soft	1-3 cup
Fruit cake	Piece 17-8"x17-8"x3-8"	Chocolate blanc mange	¼ cup
Oatmeal cookies	¾ cookie, 3" in diameter	Cottage pudding	Slice 1¼"x2"x2¼"
		Lemon jelly	½ cup
		Rice pudding	½ cup
		Vanilla ice cream	¼ cup
		Butter	1 tablespoon
		Buttermilk	1 1-8 cups
		Cheese	1 1-8" cube
		Cream, thin	¼ cup
		Cream, thick	1 1-3 tablespoons
		Cream, whipped	2 tablespoons
		Milk, whole	5-8 cup
		Milk, skim	1 1-8 cup
		Eggs, boiled	1 1-3 egg
		Eggs, scrambled	¼ cup
		Apple, baked	½ large apple
		Apple, fresh	1 large
		Apple sauce	3-8 cup
		Apricots, canned	3 large halves and 2 tablespoons juice
		Apricots, dried, stewed	¼ cup
		Lemons	3 large
		Banana	1 large
		Orange	1 large
		Peaches, fresh	3 medium
		Peaches, canned	2 large halves and 3 tablespoons juice
		Prunes, stewed	2 prunes and 2 tablespoons juice
		Raisins	¼ cup
		Apple pie	Wedge, 1½" at thick end
		Cream pie	Wedge 1 9-10" at thick end
		Custard pie	Wedge 2" at thick end
		Lemon pie	Wedge 1" at thick end
		Mince pie	Wedge 1" at thick end
		Rhubarb pie	Wedge 1 3-5" at thick end
		Pumpkin pie	Wedge 2" at thick end
		Asparagus	20 large stalks
		Baked beans	1-3 cup
		Beets	1 1-3 cups sliced
		Carrots	5 young carrots
		Cauliflower	1 small head
		Cabbage	1 small head
		Lettuce	2 large heads
		Potato	1 medium
		Potato, scalloped	5-8 cup
		Spinach	2½ cups
		Tomatoes, fresh	2 large
		Turnips, creamed	½ cup
		Parsnips	7 pieces
		Onions, scalloped	1-3 cup
		Peas	¾ cup
		Beef, corned, lean	Slice 4½"x1½"x5-6"
		Hamburg steak	Cake 2½" in diam
		Beef, loaf	Slice 4"x6"x1-8"
		Beef, pie	¼ usual serving
		Rib roast	Slice 5"x2½"x¼"
		Sirloin steak	Slice 2"x1½"x¾"
		Beef stew with vegetables	2-5 cup
		Bacon	4 small slices
		Sausage	1 2-3
		Lamb chop	1 chop
		Salmon, canned	½ cup
		Chicken, roasted	Slice 4"x2½"x¼"
		Chicken, canned	¼ cup
		Turkey, with stuffing	1-6 cup

100  
CALORIES



Each plate holds about 100 calories. Left to right: Banana, tablespoon butter, small cabbage, square of cheese, orange, 1½ tablespoons maple syrup, medium potato.



# Marion Waves the Magic Wand

*How Young Mrs. Graham Transforms the Old Home*

As a buggy pulled by a steady horse travelled along the winding road of Pleasant Valley, Stanley Graham and his wife admired the scenery that surrounded them. They had just returned from a stay in the Rockies after their marriage at the coast and were on the way to the old Graham homestead, which was "taken up" in the early days by Stanley's father.

"There is our place," exclaimed Stanley, "Right over on the left, almost hidden by that poplar bluff. Mother is sure to be waiting for us just as she used to do when we youngsters drove to school." Sure enough, when the buggy reached the last bend in the long driveway, Mrs. Graham could be seen standing in the doorway waving her handkerchief.

Such a welcome as they received from the dear old lady who was anxious to give her new daughter a warm reception. While Stanley was putting the horse in the barn his mother took Marion inside and made her feel thoroughly at home.

After her new daughter became settled, Mrs. Graham felt that she could take her much-needed rest in Ontario. Therefore, with much reluctance, Stan and Marion bade her good-bye at the station three miles down the valley.

Now that Marion was in sole charge of her new home she decided that she was gradually going to improve the interior of the house. It was fairly well planned considering that it was built years ago when little thought was given to the convenience of the women who were to work in it, but the furnishings were sadly in need of improvement.

Mrs. Graham was one of those people who cling to old things just because they are old and not because they are beautiful. Marion had very good taste in home decoration, having studied it in high school, so she determined to make small improvements at first in order to see how Stanley liked them. While she had no wish to do anything that would not meet with his approval, she was anxious to make the house more attractive.

## The First Improvement

Marion commenced with the piano. It was a good instrument with a fine tone that had never been discovered because the deadening effect of the photographs and vases on top. Marion removed them and the drape of apple green silk and then sat down to play a waltz. She was astounded at the difference this made. Just then Stanley came in at the back door to look up his farm records.

"My goodness, Marion," he exclaimed, "you are making that old instrument produce more music than it ever did before."

"Come and see how it's done, Stan," called Marion. Her husband thought the new idea was a great improvement. On her suggestion they moved the piano to an inside wall after supper in order to keep it away from the frost in winter.

Encouraged by her first attempt Marion continued her program, with the result that in a year the house looked

as if it had been touched with a magic wand. In the ensuing months she replaced one by one the enlargements of deceased relatives in heavy gilt frames with copies of landscapes and portraits by famous artists that had been given to them as wedding presents. She knew it

was not in good taste to display family photographs in a living-room, so gradually slipped the enlargements into the attic and kept a few small family likenesses for the bedrooms.

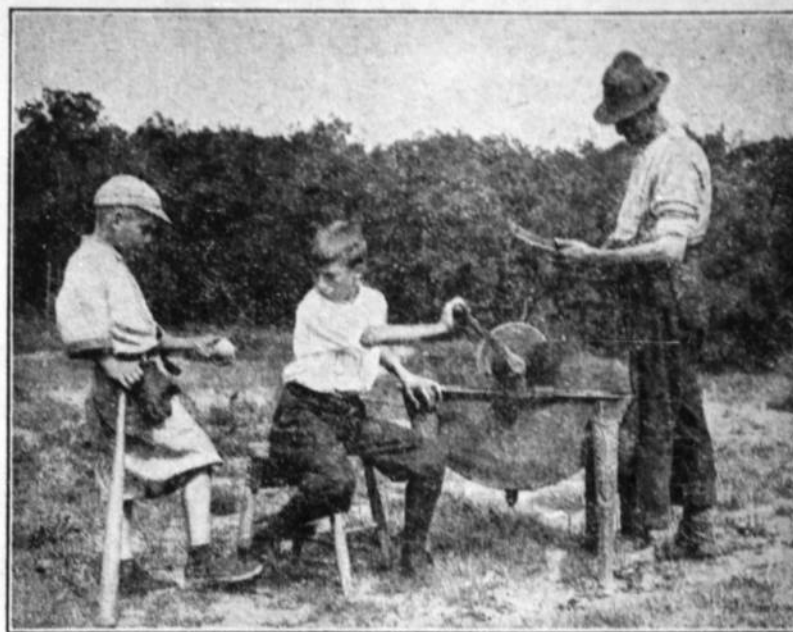
Marion also decided to put away the bric-a-brac on the corner shelves, because she felt that sea shells, souvenirs of distant towns, oddly-shaped vases and cups and saucers were not suitable for a living-room. Besides, she figured that she would save herself a lot of dusting. Instead of the shelves Stanley built a neat cupboard for holding the albums and picture postcards that were usually kept on the small centre table. In their place she put a few good books which she and Stanley liked to pick up in the evening. The sectional bookcase on the other side of the room was filled with good literature, bound in gay colorings, helped to brighten the otherwise drab room.

The wall paper was blue-grey with a small design so Marion felt that more color was needed to make the room cheerful. As she did not wish to spend much money she decided to dye the best grade of factory cotton a soft "old rose." By following the directions on the package carefully and coloring a sample of the cotton she obtained just the right shade. From this material Marion made simple draperies for the windows as well as hangings for the archway leading to the dining-room. It was with great satisfaction that she discarded the ugly green "ropes" that had hung in the arch for so many years.

With the remaining rose material this clever homemaker transformed a couple of chairs, upholstered in dusty, apple-green plush, on which roses blossomed in profusion. After removing the unattractive covering she tacked on the strong rose cotton, stretching it tightly and using a neat guimp for hiding the small nails. To Marion the work was delightful for it took her back to the days when the home economics teacher in high school taught her class how to renovate furniture. Stanley's delight and pride in her accomplishment was ample repayment for her work.

When it came to cushions Marion simply couldn't put the old ones of gaudy colored felt and painted satin on her attractive furniture. As they had graced the Graham "parlor" for so many years she thought she was justified in replacing the covers with others of "old" blue repp. The effect was truly charming. After making the "front room" a really attractive place in which to live, the clever little homemaker

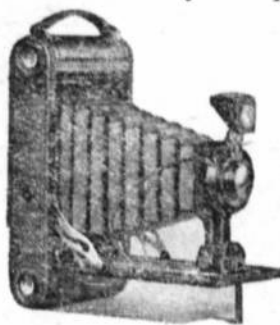
Continued on Page 25]



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## Planting for Pot and Pantry

Practical Advice About What to Plant for Canning and  
Pickling by A Prairie Optimist

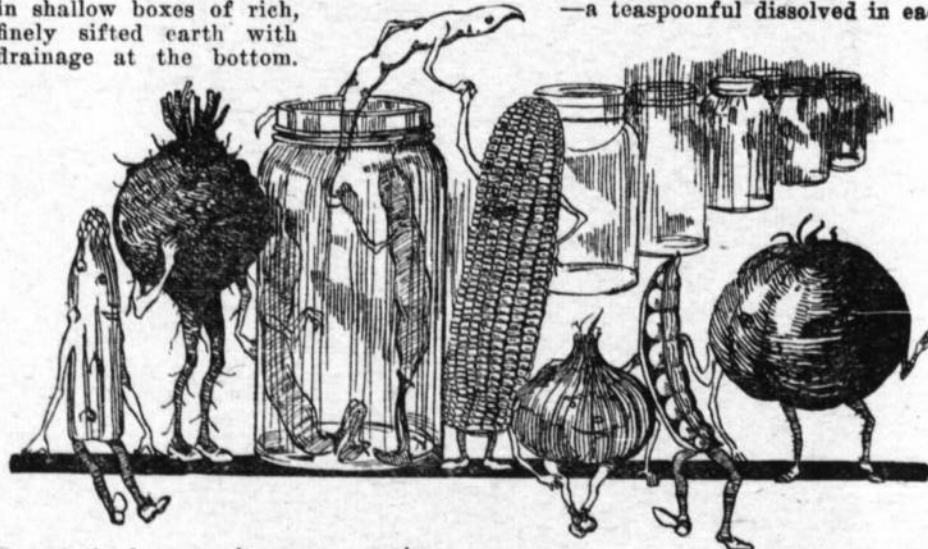
THE snow water trickles off the roof, the mail brings the seed catalogs in all their glory, the south door is open, a cheery flood of sunshine pours in, and each puff of balmy air, heavy laden with the earthy smell of spring, is an invitation to seize the trusty pencil and let ourselves loose on a generous seed order.

Now, sister optimists, steady on. Just while we are planning our gardens let us forget our "Every day in every way we are growing stronger and stronger" stunt, and substitute the homely motto, "Don't bite off more than we can chew." If the busy farm homemaker provides fresh vegetables for the summer table and canned and pickled vegetables for the winter pantry, she has done her share, and I am sure our offspring, with one eye cocked on future weeding and the other on the Saturday ball game, will back me up with the pithy classic, "Ma, you have said a mouthful."

So put the future contents of the root cellar where they belong, in man's domain, alongside the potato crop. Beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, onions and cabbage do just as well when treated as field crops, and no male creature should object to the time taken by an extra run or two with the team and cultivator in an open field.

Now we have our garden reduced to workable limits and can proceed to enjoy ourselves. To provide a generous supply of cooked, uncooked, canned and pickled vegetables our list should include: Snowball cauliflower, Golden Self-blanching celery, Burbank's Golden Bantam corn, Davis' Perfect cucumber, Round-podded Kidney wax beans, Ice Bay head lettuce, Silver Skin pickling onion, Homesteader peas, Napoleon peppers, Alacrité tomatoes, and thirty plants of Mary Washington or Palmetto asparagus, two years old.

The tomatoes, celery, cauliflower and peppers should be started in the house in shallow boxes of rich, finely sifted earth with drainage at the bottom.



To get the best results we can make a cold frame on the south side of the house with four pieces of board and a storm sash. Early in May we shift the little plants to the cold frame, and transplant to the garden about the first of June.

**Cauliflower**—Put in a good supply. A vegetable that cooks in twenty minutes and requires no peeling or special preparation is such a comfort in the rush season. We need only can enough to carry us from mid-winter to the following spring, for when pulled in the fall and hung by the roots from the roof of the cellar it will keep perfectly until Christmas. Cauliflower makes a splendid mustard pickle and combines well with other vegetables.

**Celery**—Unless we have a bit of cold, moist bog or peat soil, celery is not at its best, but it is always worth while planting out a dozen or so plants for stews, soups and mixed pickles.

**Corn**—It is best to sow our corn in two lots, allowing at least a week between the seedings. Can all the surplus for it can be used in so many different ways, and is so easy to put up that it is second only to the tomato in general usefulness.

**Cucumber**—Six hills should give us all we need; full grown green ones for salads and the wee, undeveloped green

ones and the large, fully matured yellow ones for pickles.

**Beans**—Plant for a rotation, as they have to be picked at least every other day. A good plan is to can only on the cool days, and when the thermometer soars serve them for dinner or put them down in stone crocks for winter use. Cut in pieces and packed with layers of salt between each one-inch layer of beans, they keep perfectly and only need to be soaked before using to remove the salt.

**Lettuce**—Plant a small quantity of seed at a time and space the time so that the supply is continuous. As soon as the plants show two leaves transplant about a foot apart, and when the heads start to form choose a dry day and tie them up with raffia or binder twine.

**Onions**—Sow as soon as the ground can be worked in shallow drills. The soil must be fine and well raked and rolled. It will save a lot of hand-weeding if some radishes are sown with the onion seed, as they will pop up and mark the rows long before the onions germinate.

**Peas**—A few just to give a little variety. Oh, yes, they are mighty good to eat, but then they take such a lot of time to prepare.

**Peppers**—Transplant a few plants from the cold frame about the first of June and, except for the ordinary cultivation with the wheel hoe, that is the last thing that has to be done for them until they are picked in the fall. Isn't it great to find a plant that isn't buggy or wormy or something? Peppers can well, and what an addition they are to the pickles!

**Tomatoes**—Transplant from the cold frame about the first of June and plant three feet apart in the rows. Train on stout, four-foot poles driven a foot into the ground. Nip off all but the main stalk and two laterals. When the fruit first begins to swell, water the ground around the plants with nitrate of soda—a teaspoonful dissolved in each

gallon of water—then mulch heavily with manure. Six or eight dozen plants will not be too many, for the tomato stands first for usefulness. It is easily put up, and in so many different ways, and when, at harvest time, the house is full of extra hands—and mouths—think of the work saved if there is an unlimited supply of ripe tomatoes to serve instead of the usual cooked vegetables. About a third of our surplus might be canned carefully and unbroken for winter salads, and the remainder cut up unskinned and cooked until tender with a variety of soup vegetables ground through the meat chopper. Mis-shapen fruit is used for catsup, and at the end of the season the surplus green tomatoes make very good pickles.

**Asparagus** is the earliest vegetable in the spring, and every western farm should have at least one small bed. The first cost is trifling and once established and properly fertilized the bed should last a life time. Any ground that grows potatoes will grow asparagus. The bed should be placed at the end of the garden, so that it will not interfere with the plowing, and for the small garden rows can be twelve inches apart and the plants eight inches apart in the rows. Splendid for canning and delicious as a fresh vegetable.



# New Creations from Old Clothes

Economy and Art Combine to Make Serviceable Garments for the Family—By Anna Kirkpatrick

As every homemaker in the West is anxious to economize during this period of financial depression, I can suggest no better way than to use ingenuity in the clothing problem. Food and coal must be forthcoming each day, but textiles are of an enduring nature and may be put to more than one use before being discarded. Few garments are ever entirely worn out, for good portions can be used for various purposes. No piece of clothing that is merely "outgrown" has fulfilled its destiny until it has been changed to some other wearable form.

Besides the money saved there is tremendous satisfaction in utilizing your creative ability upon a pile of cast-off apparel and evolving new garments, at once lovely and useful. All the equipment necessary is a pair of willing hands, an open mind, and a sewing machine.

Occasionally one finds a woman without a sewing machine. Surely that woman does not realize how false an economy she practices! I know from experience that one can save the price of a machine in one year's sewing alone. Practically all mending with the exception of darning, can be done quickly and efficiently by machine—even to those endless patches on the knees of the men's overalls! It is necessary only to rip the leg seam and spread the material flat. However, a sewing machine will help you to save, chiefly through the making over of garments which work would not be possible if it had to be done slowly by hand.

Appoint a convenient day and collect all the cast-off garments of the household. Place the faded articles in a separate pile to be dyed in appropriate colors. The process of dyeing is very simple, if directions are followed, and the result is pleasing.

Be sure to examine all discarded underwear and hose for possibilities of children's garments. It is a simple matter to convert the good portions of your own soft underwear into little shirts for the children. Use a plain pattern and make all seams on the outside. Children's waists can be made from the same source, by the addition of hose-supporters and necessary buttons. If the knitted wear seems to pucker under the needle, lay a strip of paper next to the presser foot and sew all seams fast to the paper. The latter is easily removed after the seam is finished.

I know a woman who makes her little girl's bloomers from her own stocking legs, after the feet are gone. She splits the top portions, seaming them into a front and back flap, and allowing extra length for the back portion. She inserts elastic at the knees and finishes the crotch with a diamond-shaped piece of goods to prevent tearing. If one prefers pull-over bloomers, omit the side vents and insert elastic at the waist. Use black stockings for everyday drawers and white for light frocks.

## Socks For The Baby

If a young infant is in the family, you may make what are called "rail-road socks" from soft stocking legs. These socks are merely a straight piece of goods with no heel, and seamed on the outside. They are comfortable as long as baby does not wear shoes. You will find it a great economy when purchasing hose for little ones to choose extra long legs. This surplus length may be doubled within the stocking, making two thicknesses over the knees. When the first thickness wears through darn the edges down to the second thickness, and the stockings will last twice as long.

Here is a suggestion for a warm petticoat for the little girl. After the feet of the men's heavy wool socks are gone, split the legs of three or more and seam into a short skirt. Attach to a flannel-

ette waist and crochet about the flounce with red wool.

Very often when the tops of your winter nightgowns are worn out, the skirts are of good summer weight for the children's nighties. Cut the garments in simple one-piece style and slip over the head to avoid buttons and button-holes. If necessary, adjust at neck with a drawstring. The lower portions of your muslin nighties may be converted into corset covers, children's bloomers, or petticoats for yourself or children. If the material is worth the work, you will find it very pleasing to scallop the flounces of petticoats and crochet over the edge.

I know a woman who cut off the lower parts of two "teddy bear" combinations, converting the tops into camisoles. As the material was a very fine nainsook, she made a simple dress from the lower sections for a four-year-old niece, trimming it by cro-

chetting narrow beading at neck and sleeves and inch beading at the waist. When finished, the little frock was charming.

During a period of crop failure in our community, a young mother was confronted by the task of dressing a three-year-old daughter and a boy of 18 months. She bought absolutely no new material, yet dressed her little ones delightfully, and I am sure you would be interested to know her secret.

## Housedresses and Dye

For the little girl she used the good portions of her own discarded housedresses, dyeing all faded material. Also she found enough goods for a dress in each of her husband's shirts which were worn out across the sleeves and shoulders. She was clever, and put a touch of handwork on each little frock. Even though the garments were made-overs she did not forget that children love the beautiful, so she feather-stitched, chain-stitched, blanket-stitched and shell-stitched them in gay wools or silkine thread. Sometimes she employed several rows of darning stitch in contrasting colors, or scalloped edges and crocheted a picot edge around them. Especially she delighted the little one's heart with pockets—saucy little bunnies and chicks and rabbits—all of which she traced by means of carbon paper from Mother Goose books and applied to the dress by means of the button-hole stitch. One clever pocket was shaped like a basket, woven diagonally with a darning stitch. A handle was outlined on the body of the dress and colored buttons sewed on represented flowers growing out of the basket pocket. Their stems and leaves were outlined in green thread.

The young son of this ingenious mother boasted a blue serge coat with white pique collar and cuffs and a white pique hat to match. And imagine my surprise when she told me the garment was made from a suit coat her husband had outgrown. When I asked her how she had accomplished the tailored appearance, she assured me her success lay in frequent damp pressing of every seam as it was sewed. She used the two fronts, by cutting them down, thus making use of the original button-holes, although she replaced the buttons with white pearl. The back was converted likewise, her only difficulty being that of making the arm-holes fit exactly the little sleeves she had cut by pattern from the original sleeves. Canvas stiffened the fronts, the hem and the cuffs, and the whole coat was lined.

For every day this little boy wore knee-length overalls made from the good portions of his daddy's discarded garments. They were trimmed becomingly with red bands and afforded an opportunity for him to finish wearing out his first set of rompers which were then too short. It was a slight matter to enlarge cuffs and neckbands. His mother used an old-fashioned circular



## Five New Ways

To whiter, cleaner, safer teeth  
—all late discoveries

Dental science has been seeking ways to better tooth protection.

All old methods proved inadequate. Tooth troubles were constantly increasing. Very few escaped them. Beautiful teeth were seen less often than now.

Dental research found the causes, then evolved five new ways to correct them.

### The chief enemy

The chief tooth enemy was found to be film—that viscous film you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays.

Food stains, etc., discolor it. Then it forms dingy coats. Tartar is based on film. Most teeth are thus clouded more or less.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

### Much left intact

Old ways of brushing left much of that film intact, to cloud the teeth and night and day threaten serious damage.

Two ways were found to fight that film. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it, and without any harmful scouring. Able authorities proved

those methods effective. They were embodied in a tooth paste called Pepsodent, and dentists the world over began to urge its use.

### Other essentials

Other effects were found necessary, and ways were discovered to bring them. All are now embodied in Pepsodent.

Pepsodent stimulates the salivary flow—Nature's great tooth-protector.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize mouth acids, the cause of tooth decay.

It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits on teeth which may otherwise ferment and form acids.

It polishes the teeth so film less easily adheres.

### Prettier teeth came to millions

One result is prettier teeth. You see them everywhere—teeth you envy, maybe. But that is only a sign of cleaner, safer teeth. Film-coats, acids and deposits are effectively combated.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

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Only one tube to a family.

skirt of white linen and an old tan duster to make two rompers each, for wear on best occasions. Thus one prairie wife dressed her babies well and economized at the same time.

If you happen to possess an old fur neckpiece or muff, now out of date, let it add warmth and trimming to a child's coat. One woman used a piece of seal-skin to replace the worn-out ear-flap in her husband's cap, and he declared that it was warmer than a new cap.

In this northern climate, worn-out sweaters are sure to accumulate. Sometimes the frayed bottoms and sleeves can be cut off and the edges faced on the wrong side. By darning all worn

places a smaller member of the family falls heir to the re-made article. It always pays to unravel a worn-out sweater. Sufficient strong yarn will be found to knit a child's sweater, a toque, or pair of mittens, as the case may be.

Present-day styles offer remarkable opportunity for remodelling your own wardrobe. If you have a wool dress with worn sleeves, the jumper dress suggests an excellent way to make it over. This dress also gives you a chance to wear out short-waisted blouses. Skirts are narrower than a few years ago, so one can often remove a worn section from the back and by placing

Continued on Page 34



## Standard Wgt. Galv. Barb Wire



**Best 2-Point** Heavy Galvanized Barb Wire, 80 rods, per spool, \$4.05  
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## Devices Worth Having

### Wall Cupboards

**W**E have seen a good many handy devices for the kitchen, but none which combine the qualities of utility and economy of space in such a degree as the little cupboards in our kitchen. The walls are finished with a 4-foot wainscot made of 3-inch V joint lumber, and above this is beaver board. The partitions are like most partitions, built with 4x2-inch studding, and it is this 4-inch space between studdings which we utilize. At first one might think that this small space is not worth bothering with, but indeed it is.

We simply take a section of the wainscot between two of the studdings and screw cleats across near top and bottom, thus making a thin, light door. This is attached to the wainscot with three light hinges and fastened with a small, cheap cupboard latch. Cleats are nailed on the studding for the shelves to rest on. The shelves may be made of 1-inch packing case lumber, or any thin scraps of boards.

We made our cupboards when the interior of the house was being finished, but they could be easily built in a boarded or plastered partition wall. In a plastered wall, cut the space between studs and make a light frame over it to carry a door. I am sure it would be worth while.

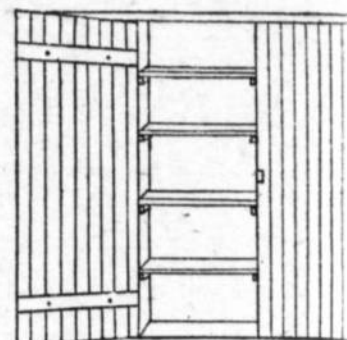
I have three of these cupboards in my little kitchen and would not be without them. They have at least one advantage over the kitchen cabinet in not taking up any space in the room, and on the narrow shelves nothing is placed "two deep," for articles sit side by side, all plainly in sight.

On these shelves you have a space of at least 3 3/4 inches and the diameter of a package of corn starch, a can of baking powder or a half pound tin of mustard is 3 1/4 inches. One of these cupboards is above the wainscot, and at the top, far beyond the possible reach of small children are kept medicines and bottles containing poisons.—Mrs. S.R.

### Holder For Table Leaves

Last winter I made a piece of furniture that has proved very useful for holding table leaves when not in use. Previously they always leaned against the wall and made marks on it, but now they are out of sight and are not apt

to get scratched. I made a frame the length of the leaves and about 18 inches high using a few spare boards to make a top like a table or couch. On top of this I put a thick layer of padding and covered it with cretonne, tacking the edges firmly to the frame.

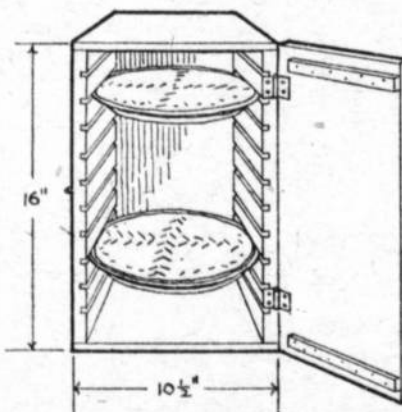


On the inside I nailed cleats to the legs on which the leaves rest. I tacked a flounce of pleated cretonne around the edge of the piece of furniture and we use it as a seat in front of the window.—E.V.M.

**Editor's Note.**—This settee would be more satisfactory in some cases if it were made as high as an ordinary chair. Small pieces of wood nailed on to the end of cleats on the far side would prevent the leaves from sliding through when put in.

### Handy Pie Box

One of the most handy things I possess is a pie cupboard made from a box such as comes with cans of machine oil. We took ours apart and made it over so that, standing on end, it measures 16 inches by 10 1/2 inches. The sides are of inch stuff while the back, front, top and bottom are of 3/4 inch lumber. The front or door has two strips of lumber one inch wide that serve as braces—one on the top and the other on the bottom. It is fastened



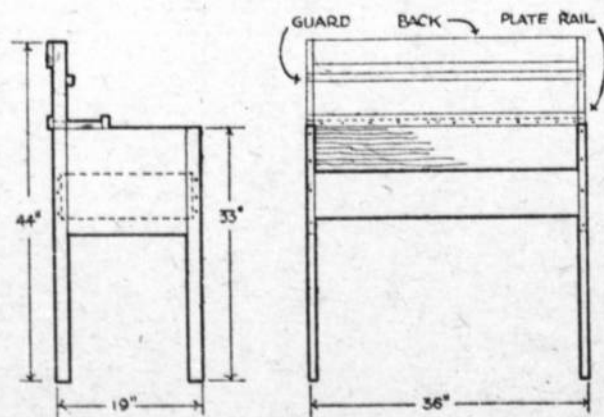
on with two small pieces of leather for hinges and another for a latch, although a small pair of hinges and a hook would look nicer. The inner surface of the sides is cut in grooves 1/2 inch deep and 1/2 inch wide. These are placed one and

a half inches apart, directly opposite each other. The edge of the pie plate slips into these grooves and will hold even the softest pies without spoiling their looks in the least. In fact, I have carried pumpkin pies 100 miles to a picnic and they were still quite presentable.

This pie box is also fine for sending a hot dinner out to the men in the field. You can put in a pie, a plate of bread, one of bacon, one of eggs, and then can put the potatoes and other vegetables in covered cans in the bottom. My box is unpainted, but the appearance would be improved by a coat of white paint and a metal handle on top.—Mrs. W.H.

### A Table Buffet

This was built by a woman from material salvaged from a discarded hay rack and even the nails were pulled



### PRACTICAL IDEAS WANTED

If you have any home-made devices for saving time, labor and money, The Guide is anxious to hear from you. Regular rates are paid for suitable ideas. Dimensions and materials should be carefully described. Wherever possible, a rough sketch or photograph should accompany the description. Address letters to the

Household Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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from old boards and boxes. The actual outlay was for one pint can white lead, one can enamel, one small paint brush and five cents putty.

Dimensions—Back leg posts 3 feet 8 inches; front leg posts 2 feet 9 inches; length of buffet 3 feet; width of buffet 19 inches; depth of end panels, 14 inches, coming six inches above end of buffet bed; plate rack shelf 5½ inches; board across back comes one inch above shelf; built of inch material except narrow strip edging shelf and plate guard.

This same idea has been used in two other ways with satisfaction. Without the plate rack but the back filled in and covered with cretonne or art sateen which also is pasted on the end panels it makes a pretty dressing table. For mine I bought three long narrow mirrors and hinged them together and merely stood them on the dresser top.

Again it made an excellent dinner-wagon for the veranda where its railed-in ends and back became life safters of china that so often was brushed to the floor by a careless arm. Pockets across the panels made a place for books and papers.

To hold the side panel in place use nails in front and back legs; counter-sink and fill holes with putty before enamelling.—Mrs. E.D.B.

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# Speaking of Gardens

Women Readers of The Guide Tell what a Garden Means to Them on a Farm

## Gardens and Temper

**M**Y garden—with an accent on the "my"! Grandpa's plot may be a heap more prolific and have straighter rows, and the hours hubby spends with his potatoes and cabbage may double the minutes I spend in mine, but the excitement the kiddies get in watching each new seedling pop through the mellow mould and the little lessons learned of the steady and wonderful growth have amply paid me for the time spent in my garden. The little moments snatched from the eternal housework and the small outside chores so often performed by the farm woman helps wonderfully in keeping my thoughts sweet in the busy spring and summer days.

I like, as soon as the new seed catalogues come, to compare them with the catalogue of the previous years as to price and variety. My old catalogs are rather works of art—or a scream—just depending what frame of mind I am in when looking over them for I have formed a habit of recording past failures or successes by jotting down remarks in the margin beside the description and illustration of the various plants. For example: "peas—the ground squirrel variety, cans O.K., early, very sweet and altogether desirable." Carrots—would be fine planted where one intended to fence, for they grow so big and down so deep that it seems a pity not to use the hole for fence posts in these days of economy of time, labor and money." "Beets—why do they spoil so after a rain? They get so large before I can get the pickling done." "Onions—more! more! we never seem to have enough."

In buying seeds I choose plenty of onion seed and grow my own sets for the supply never seems to come up to the demand. From the time the tiny sprouts appear above ground the small turkeys and the chickens are ready for them and don't they just enjoy them! Even the children lie in wait for them as the stalks make such excellent pipes for blowing soap bubbles. With this combination leagued against them the onion plants have a hard struggle for existence.

Can you conjure up visions of my garden with a children's summer house close by? There is the usual litter of tin cans, old pots and kettles so dear to the child. There are agonizing yells if a small calf puts his inquisitive nose through the flimsy wall in an attempt to get a juicy bite from the tall sunflowers which make the walls. Down might come those stalk castles, like so many of the castles of air built by adults. I cannot count the hours the kiddies spent last year in their play-house made of sunflower stalks. They seemed to suit their needs. They built the stalks log-cabin style and tied the corners with old binder twine. The seeds were used for the most wonderful feasts ranging from ordinary salted peanuts to the most luscious raisins. The flower heads were used for plates and doll cradles.

But to get down to what my garden means to me. Well it means a gold mine and I work it as a miner does his mine—for all it is worth. This means careful attention to detail and an open-eyed outlook for danger, a watchfulness that is only surpassed by a mother for her babe. After a few experiences of the gardening propensities of pigs I now make sure that they are securely penned. My chickens are enticed back into the barnyard entirely by guile. There I sprinkle grain until they must wonder why they ever wanted to leave such a nice place and forget there is such a thing as a garden just coming up. My geese

are most persistently driven out of the garden until out of the pure contrariness of their nature they decide that they do not like young green things growing in straight rows. Our garden is quite thickly inhabited by scarecrows, so much so, that old overalls are at a premium. The ground squirrel may have some feelings about the quality of peas as an article of diet, but woe betide him if he voices those sentiments out loud for that sound spells his death warrant.

It is difficult to estimate correctly the financial benefit of our garden. We get almost half of our food from it. We grow everything in the vegetable line and a very considerable amount of small fruit. If the fruit or the vegetables fail the other is usually a success and we always have something. In a successful year of course there is plenty of hard work about a garden, but who ever heard a western farm woman complaining about that as long as she had something to show for her work. We grumble and growl naturally but isn't it most often because we have not the strength to do more and make more? After the shut-in months of winter my garden makes a very strong appeal to me. A summer's work in the garden makes us sweeter-tempered and more physically fit to go through a dreary winter of indoor chores.—Jessica Martin.

## Adds a Touch of Beauty

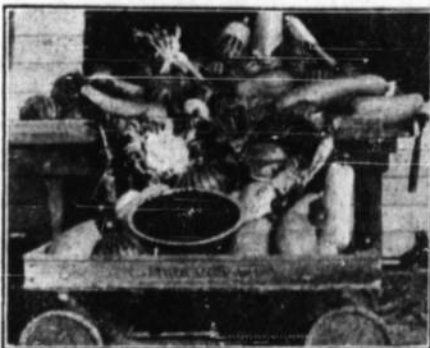
**M**Y garden! It is my constant thought nearly the whole year round! Even when I cannot work in it, I am planning it. Of course, there must be vegetables in one part of it—the rest I give to flowers.

If I want to eat the products of my garden early, I am very careful to have rhubarb and asparagus; for these, once planted, are very little trouble and will grow almost anywhere. If you would like asparagus and rhubarb, you must be prepared to live at least three years in one place, so these things should appeal to the farmers' wives as they own their own land. Rhubarb and asparagus can be planted from the seed, or you can get some plants from a neighbor. If you get some from a neighbor, you may be able to eat it sooner than three years. Rhubarb makes a thick border for the vegetable part of your garden. I have eaten rhubarb and asparagus on the seventeenth of May, and it is something to have garden products in the prairies, as early as May!

This year, I mean to have heaps and heaps of green vegetables, and we are going to water them all the time! One must never count on the weather being just right. As likely as not, it will be wrong. Vegetables and flowers must also be protected from an early frost. This entails a good deal of work, but when the summer comes, the whole household will reap the reward. It is a rather unsightly thing to see rows and rows of old cans; but this is one of the sights we have to put up with, if we are to have good gardens later on.

Be sure to have a good, strong fence around your garden. Do not even allow the chickens in it. Have chicken wire all around and make everyone realize that gates must be kept closed. I have known several women start out so joyously with a garden in the spring; but later on, the children or the hired man left the gate open and the cows entered. Any woman can picture the result. I never allow even a dog in my garden. The only animal I cannot keep out is the cat, but she does not stay there long when I am around.

The entrances to most farm houses are a disgrace. The pig pen is often just outside



Grown in a farm garden in Saskatchewan. As well as being a thing of beauty, the garden satisfies the needs of "the inner man."

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Continued on Page 234





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## A Symphony in Soap Suds

Bedding and Household Furnishings Brightened Up with Careful Treatment—By Margaret M. Speechly

**D**UST seems to be looking at us from every part of the house these days of bright sunshine and balmy air, doesn't it? No matter how hard we tried to keep the place clean all winter, we find dust of fires and furnaces and the lack of sufficient ventilation make everything dingy and jaded in appearance. Just to give the household a cheerful countenance again, let's treat it to a little spring tonic—not molasses and sulphur, but good old-fashioned soap suds.

Starting with the bedding, the best time for cleaning blankets, quilts and comforters undoubtedly is the spring. A good shaking in the open air is needed before washing in order to dislodge the dust that has accumulated. Examine the corners and edges carefully to locate weak spots in the weave or binding stitches. Blanket-stitch the ends if necessary and darn weak spots. If there are any stains on the blankets, see that they are removed before washing or they may be set for all time. This is especially true of blood stains, which should be sponged with cold water. The last traces can be removed from white blankets by sponging with hydrogen peroxide, followed by a rinse of cold water. Peroxide removes the color from dyed blankets or quilts made of colored fabrics so should not be used.

Choose a warm, breezy day for washing bedding, so that it will dry quickly. Use only a neutral soap—that is, one containing the smallest amount of alkali. The whiter a soap is the freer it is from this undesirable material. Shave a bar finely, add it to two quarts of water and boil until dissolved. When this is cold you will have a nice soap jelly which will dissolve immediately when added to warm water. Of course, soap flakes can be used instead of the cake, but they should be thoroughly dissolved before adding to the washing machine.

Soft water is essential if good results are to be obtained, so if yours is hard, take steps to soften it before putting in the bedding. It is difficult to say exactly how much borax or ammonia should be used for "breaking" hard water, because it varies in different localities. However, for moderately hard water, at least one tablespoon of borax for each gallon is needed. The rinsing water should also be softened.

Put enough warm water into the washer or tub to cover the blankets, soften it and add dissolved soap or soap jelly to produce a rich suds.

The temperature of the water is all-important when washing and rinsing woollens. It must be kept even or the result will be hard, shrunken blankets instead of soft ones. When transferring them to the rinsing waters see that they are just the same temperature as that in the washer.

### Avoid Rubbing Blankets

Best results are obtained when blankets are squeezed or "punched" rather than rubbed. A metal vacuum cone (costing a small amount) attached to a broom handle forces the suds through them without rubbing and is therefore to be preferred to the dolly type of washing machine. Small "loads" give better results than large ones, for it is impossible to clean more than a certain amount in each tubful.

In rinsing, beside keeping the water the same temperature, change it often enough to remove all the soap. Hang in a place where the blankets get the breeze and yet are out of the sun. Both sun and frost harm woollen materials considerably. While drying, shake the blankets frequently and use a whisk to fluff them up occasionally.

Quilts and wool-filled or down comforters or puffs are laundered in the same way. In drying, hang them over two lines if possible and shake frequently to distribute the filling. It is a good plan to thoroughly examine all quilts and comforters before washing to make sure that there are no holes or rips through which the filling can escape. This is particularly necessary in the case of down.

Pillows are washed by plunging them up and down in soap suds in the same way as other bedding. If the ticking happens

to be stained with oil from the hair it should be scrubbed with a small brush and soap jelly before putting it into the machine.

Carpets, rugs and mats need brightening up in the spring, even after they have been thoroughly beaten. Rag carpets can be washed very satisfactorily in a tub or the machine in which there is a heavy suds of neutral soap. When clean, rinse thoroughly and dry as quickly as possible in the shade, hung over two lines. If they have been washed often it is a good plan to starch them lightly so that they will lie flat and will wrinkle less easily. See that they are pulled into shape when on the line or they will not dry straight.



### Don't Neglect the Carpets

Pile carpets and rugs of Wilton, Axminster, etc., can be restored to their former glory by using the following method: Remove as much dust as possible and place small mats on the table and larger ones on the floor. Put a quantity of soap jelly into a bowl and add enough warm water to make a very thick lather similar to that used for shaving. A dove or rotary egg beater will produce a firm, rich suds. With a small brush apply it to an area not larger than a foot square. Take care to avoid making the body of the carpet wet or eventually the threads will rot. Remove the suds with a cloth or sponge, wrung out of clean warm water, and then move on to the next place. As soon as the rug or carpet is finished, place it in a shady spot to dry, raising the nap with a clean whisk several times during the drying.

Fur rugs can be cleaned in a strong suds of soap jelly and warm water by plunging up and down to dislodge the dirt. Rinse in water of the same temperature until all soap is removed. Select a spot on the floor of the attic or granary that is free from dust and tack the rug onto it, skin upwards to prevent shrinkage. In three days' time remove the tacks, shake well, hang on the line and beat to make the rug fluffy once more.

Cushion tops and table covers of velvet, plush or tapestry can be cleaned in the same way as pile carpets. Apply stiff lather with a brush, scrubbing a small area at a time, and remove the soap with a clean cloth wrung out of warm water. Care should be taken to prevent the article from becoming wet. Material with a nap is improved by steaming over a kettle. Hold the fabric tightly with the hands, having the right side on top and allow the steam to raise the nap. Tapestries are best cleaned when tacked onto a smooth surface. Scrub as directed, taking care not to break the threads, and leave the material tacked in place until dry. Furniture upholstered in the fabrics mentioned above may be cleaned with the dry lather and brush, taking care to prevent any moisture from soaking in. Materials with a nap should be brushed with a whisk several times when drying. Grease spots on the back and arms of a chair should be removed with gasoline before scrubbing. It is not advisable to attempt cleaning furniture upholstered in light colors.

### Scrub Wicker Furniture

Wicker furniture can be satisfactorily cleaned with a thick suds made of neutral soap and warm water. Add a quarter of a teaspoon of salt and apply with a small scrubbing brush, making sure that all the crevices are reached. Rinse with clear water and dry thoroughly. Rub it with a lightly oiled cloth to give a nice polish. If there is any upholstery on the chair it should be removed before cleaning if possible.

Even the piano is improved by taking part in the soap-sud symphony. Have you ever noticed how streaky it becomes if oil has been used for a time? Dust clings to the oily surface and in time makes it look dingy. Apply neutral soap with a cloth wrung out of warm water and rub a small space. Wring another cloth out of warm water and use it to remove the soap. Rub dry and when the whole surface has been cleaned polish with a very soft, old chamois.



# Nuggets of Wisdom

Helps for Housecleaning Time from the Homemakers' Gold Mine

I found that on windy nights the bottoms of the window curtains became soiled from brushing up against the screens so I now use spring clothes pins to keep them back. The result is they wear longer, they need less washing, and we have more air in the bedrooms. On some of my curtains I have sewn dome fasteners to prevent them getting dirty. I put one half on each of the lower corners of the hem on the side nearest the window. The other parts of the fasteners I sewed to the outer edge of the curtain about eight inches from the top. When the domes are paired up the curtain is safe from the ravages of wind and dust. Either method is good for this purpose.—Mrs. C.L.

For holding the paper on shelves of cupboards I use discarded gramophone needles. In my pantry I had trouble with the tin containers making marks on the shelves. To remedy this I pasted white table oilcloth on the bottoms of them and like the arrangement very much.—Mrs. C.P.

To clean enamelled woodwork of any kind use a little baking soda for removing fingermarks. This does the work well and does not injure the gloss.—Mrs. V.J.

When moving last spring I protected the legs of the furniture by drawing worn-out stockings over them. Even though we travelled a long way to our new home and the furniture was handled a lot, it arrived just as well protected as when I packed it, and the legs escaped being scratched.—Mrs. J.F.

Starch and iron wide lamp wicks and wicks for oil stoves so that they will fit into the burners more easily. A piece of camphor the size of a pea placed in the coal oil lamp will give a clearer light.—Mrs. C.P.

To protect the hands when painting ceilings or the tops of doors, I hit upon the plan of cutting a rubber ball in half. In one section I made a hole through which to put the handle of the brush so that the rubber formed a cup for catching the inevitable drip that soils the hands. It worked splendidly.—Mrs. C.R.

The stains on matting made by rust from iron casters can be removed by using the following method. Dampen the stain with hot water and then with a medicine dropper apply muriatic acid. When the stain becomes bright yellow in color wipe it up quickly with hot water and then apply more water as before in order to remove all the acid. Several applications will be necessary to prevent the acid from destroying the matting. The last time use ammonia in the water. Care should be taken to avoid getting the acid on the skin. No utensils employed for cooking should be used when working with strong acids.—Miss M.G.

A little olive oil rubbed into the back of ebony brushes and combs after washing makes them look like new and preserves the wood.—Mrs. F.L.

My velvet rug was worn in one spot right down to the foundation so I took some wall paint of the same color which happened to be in the house and applied it to the worn place. I had to thin the paint with turpentine so that it would not be too thick. Then I applied it very carefully, with a small brush, using only enough to color the surface. The result is very satisfactory.—Mrs. P.N.

Don't throw away old broom handles or tool handles as they can be used in many ways. For poles in clothes closets or for curtains, for carpet beaters or for lifting clothes up and down when in the boiler or being dyed they are excellent owing to their strength and smooth surface.—Mrs. Z.O.

A wall cleaner can easily be made

at home from a loaf of bread. Add enough ammonia to the water to make it cloudy, and after removing the crust put the loaf into it. When wet, take it out and make it into a firm ball. To clean the paper commence in a corner at the top of the walls and wipe the paper lightly with the ball. Use a down stroke and never a circular one. After each stroke work the sooty portion into the ball with the hands. This is a good substitute for commercial wall cleaners.—Mrs. E.M.L.

To make enamel paint easier to apply, add a cup of first-grade coal oil to each quart of enamel and stir thoroughly. The result is very satisfactory as the coal oil prevents streaking.—R.B.

I found paint on the window panes when moving to another farm and discovered that a safety-razor blade was excellent for taking it off. Later I was freshening up different parts of the house and when painting window frames held a piece of cardboard against the glass to prevent spotting.—Mrs. D.J.F.

For washing painted walls add a little coal oil to a pail of soap suds. Not only does it make the work easier but it prevents a streaked appearance. Hot water does not produce as good results as warm water.—Mrs. V.R.D.

When a blind comes off the roller I use strips of adhesive tape to hold it in place. It is much better than using a hammer and tacks and is easier to manage.—Miss L.A.

For washing windows there is nothing better than a couple of tablespoons of coal oil added to two quarts of warm water. I find that old, thin flannel is the best thing for wiping them dry.—Mrs. S.W.

A tear or a hole in a net curtain can easily be mended by dipping a piece of net into cold starch. This is put over the hole on the wrong side and is then pressed with a hot iron. The mend will be invisible.—Mrs. W.W.T.

For polishing my steel stove I use pieces of waxed paper that come around certain groceries. When the fire is low I rub the stove with the paper and it does not make such a disagreeable odor as with paraffin wax. For the children's lunches I always have oiled paper on hand and find a skirt hanger very useful for holding the sheets. It was such a nuisance to unwind the roll each time a piece is wanted that I would not do without my labor-saving idea. If no hanger is available a spring clothes pin will serve as a substitute.—Mrs. O.E.A.

To pull out a stubborn cork when no corkscrew is at hand, take a new hair pin and bend one end into a hook. Push the hair pin down between the cork and the bottle until the hook catches on the under side of the cork and then pull it out.—Miss W.B.F.

Castor oil is fine for polishing leather furniture. It need only be used occasionally but should be rubbed in well. The surface needs wiping afterwards to remove all surplus oil.—H.T.

When cleaning woodwork, I found it difficult to keep the wallpaper and kasomine from becoming soiled, so hit upon the following plan: Hold a narrow piece of thick cardboard against the wall with one hand and clean the woodwork with the other. If placed closely enough there will be no moisture on the wall. A strip of galvanized iron or tin is good too, as it prevents water from soaking through.—Miss M.F.

Save new blotters as they are invaluable in case of emergencies. When a glass of milk or water tips over at the table I use a blotter instead of a serviette for wiping it up. This saves laundering and does the work more effectively. For soaking up fruit juice or grease from the cloth or clothing it cannot be beaten.—Mrs. G.R.T.



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What they have done—their unusual records of economy and reliability, their recognized success in actually saving money on farming operations, their ability to "make good" in emergencies when fast work means saving a crop—these are things you should consider in

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## First Canadian Feeders Landed

Great Interest in Glasgow over Arrival of the First Canadian Cattle to Come in Under New Import Regulations  
(From the Manitoba Free Press)

THE first shipment of Canadian stores to arrive in 30 years reached Glasgow, April 5. They were consigned by the Harris Abattoir and the United Grain Growers Limited.

A great deal of public interest has been aroused by this resumption of trade in Canadian stores and the first bullock landed was sold privately for £35 sterling (on today's rate of exchange, \$165.63) and subsequently being put up at auction, the proceeds to go to the Glasgow unemployment fund brought £500 sterling.

A public luncheon is being arranged to commemorate the arrival of the Canadian stores.

The shipment which left ahead of that of the United Grain Growers consigned to Manchester docked at almost the same hour as the Glasgow boat, so the United Grain Growers was among the first to land in Britain and the very first to land in Scotland.

The Donaldson liner, Concordia, with 221 head of Canadian cattle on board, was two days late in reaching port on account of fog and heavy seas.

### Interesting Ceremony

The entry of the first cattle was marked by an interesting ceremonial. The Concordia approached the big wharf at Merlands, gaily bedecked

with streamers of flags and an invited company awaited her arrival on a platform erected for the ceremony. The first animal to land had to breast a red tape which was laid across the gangway and was symbolic of the government red tape which barred access to Canadian cattle into Great Britain for thirty-one years.

The first animal did more than breast the tape. It upset Duncan Marshall, commissioner of agriculture for Canada, and William Henderson, of Lawton Coupar Angus, the Scottish farmer, who led the movement against the embargo, who had gone on the deck of the Concordia to lead the bullock off. The animal, after at first refusing to move, suddenly careered off, throwing the commissioner heavily and dispersing the crowd of spectators.

### Arrival at Manchester

The first consignment of Canadian cattle ever to enter the port of Manchester was that which arrived April 5, and the double event of the first arrival at Manchester and the resumption of the trade in store cattle in Great Britain, after the thirty years of embargo, received prominent notice in the newspapers. The papers express the belief that the trade in Canadian store cattle will become regular and will prove of great importance.

Continued on Page 39



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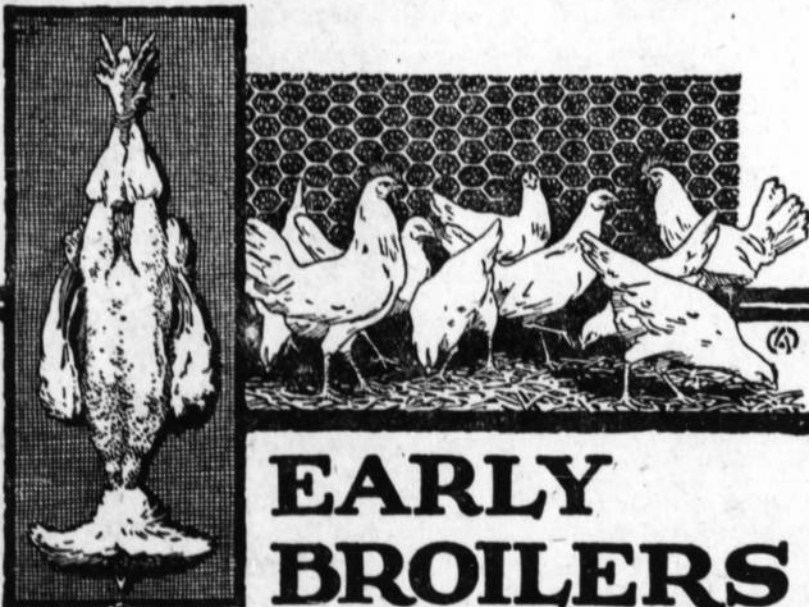
A Buckeye Colony Brooder saves easily half your time and labor, too. Can't over-heat or go out.

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**Buckeye Incubators**  
More than 600,000 in use throughout the United States, hatching more than 54,000,000 chicks per year.

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## EARLY BROILERS November Layers

Make it ten weeks from peeps to broilers—two-pounders.

Do it this way:  
Keep them healthy.  
Keep them hungry.  
Feed the old reliable

**Dr. Hess Poultry**

### PAN-A-CE-A

Never mind about indigestion, diarrhea, leg weakness and gapes. Pan-a-ce-a takes care of all that. There will be wellness, cheer and good growth.

PAN-A-CE-A your chicks—then put them on the scales at ten weeks, set her at two pounds, and watch that beam come up!

You will see a mighty difference in the feather growth, too, between your flock and a non-Pan-a-ce-a flock.

Pan-a-ce-a will develop your pullets into early henhood—fall and winter layers.

Tell your dealer how many hens you have. There's a right-size package for every flock.  
100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail  
60 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum  
For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

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## The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart

(Continued from Last Week)

### Synopsis of Previous Instalments

Wallace Macpherson becomes interested in Helene Spenceley, a western girl, when staying at a Florida hotel, but she is openly contemptuous of him because he is tied to the apron strings of his wealthy Aunt Mary. Miss Spenceley snubs him openly, whereupon he decides to go West and make good. He takes up a homestead in the middle of a big rancher's lease where he is most certainly not welcomed. Canby, the rancher, hires a bad man to intimidate him, but by good luck and ignorance Wallie disposes of him. Canby then feigns affability and trims the unsuspecting homesteader in a livestock deal. Wallie's slim stock of money slowly dwindles as he goes through the discouraging experiences which inevitably come to a greenhorn on a western dry farm.

### CHAPTER XII The Water Witch

IN former days Wallie had wished for a yacht, his own stables, and such luxuries, but now he wanted a well with far greater intensity than he had desired those extravagances.

The all-important question had been whether he could at present afford it, with his money vanishing like a belated snowbank. Then, while he had been debating, Rufus Reed appeared at such a timely moment that it had seemed providential.

Mr. Reed, lately arrived from Illinois, was now sitting with his feet on the stove-hearth and so close to the coals that the cabin was strong with the odor of frying rubber, and declaring modestly:

"I may say, without braggin', that I have made an enormous success since I gave up my flour and feed store and took to well-diggin' as a profession. By acci-dent I discovered that I was peculiarly gifted."

Watching the smoke rising from Rufus' areties and speculating as to what might be the composition of his soles that he could endure so much heat without discomfort, Wallie enquired politely:

"In what way, may I ask?"

Mr. Reed's tone became impressive:

"I am—a water witch."

Wallie looked puzzled.

"Some call it magic, but the fact is, I am able to locate water with a forked willer and you can call it anything you want to."

Wallie regarded the worker of miracles with fresh attention. His belief in his own powers was evidently so sincere that even a skeptic could not fail to be impressed by him.

He continued:

"With my divin' rod I have flew in the faces of the biggest geologists in the country and found water where they said there wasn't any."

"Will the divin' rod tell you how far you must dig for it?"

"Pretty close to it. I count a foot to every bob of the willer."

"In a state like Illinois where there is a great deal of moisture I presume it would be possible to get water anywhere if one went deep enough, but in Wyoming—frankly, I should not like to rely on the divin' rod in Wyoming, Mr. Reed."

Mr. Reed looked somewhat offended and declared with spirit:

"I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll make you a sportin' proposition. I'll test the ground with the willer and if it says we'll get water at a certain depth and we don't strike it, I'll dig till we do, for nothin', if we have to go till we hear the Chinamen gibber. That's fair, ain't it?"

Wallie could not gainsay it.

"I got a willer on my saddle and it won't cost nothin' for a demonstration. Say the word," persuasively, "and you've good as got a fine, flowing well of water."

It would do no harm to let the water witch make his test. Wallie decided, so he followed sheepishly in the wake of Rufus and his willow as he walked over the greater part of the one hundred and sixty acres.

"Tain't nowise plentiful," the latter admitted, as with each hand gripping a prong of the willow he kept his eyes fixed upon it. "But if it's here I'm bound to find it, so don't get discouraged."

Expecting nothing, Wallie was not disappointed.

At the top of a draw some hundred and fifty yards from the cabin Rufus suddenly halted.

"I felt somethin'," he said, hopefully.

"Where?" Wallie asked, interested. "In my arm—like pins and needles—it's a symptom. She's goin' to bob!" Excitedly. "You watch and count along of me."

The willow bobbed unmistakably. "Sixty-eight!" They finished together.

"I told you!" Rufus cried, triumphantly. He stamped his foot: "Right here is where you'll strike it." His tone was as positive as if he saw it flowing beneath the surface.

Impressed in spite of himself, Wallie endeavored to be conservative.

"Could it have been your subconscious mind?" he asked, doubtfully.

"I ain't any. Rufus Reed is right out in the open. I'll stake my reputation there's plenty of water if you'll go after it."

"It's rather far from the house for convenience," he objected.

"Water in Wyoming is like whisky, you have to take it where you can get it and not be particular."

It was a temptation, and the cost at three dollars a foot was not excessive. Wallie pondered it and said finally:

"You will agree in writing to dig without remuneration until you get water if you do not strike it at sixty-eight feet?"

"An iron-clad contract will suit yours truly," Mr. Reed declared, emphatically. He added: "I'll bring two men to work the h'ist and empty the bucket. Of course you'd aim to board us?"

"Why, yes, I can," Wallie said a little uncertainly. He had not thought of that feature, but he realized it would be necessary.

He had figured that with strict economy he had provisions enough to last him well toward summer. Three men eating three meals daily might make some difference in his calculations, but nothing serious probably.

So the contract was drawn up and signed and Rufus departed, eminently satisfied, as was Wallie, who was so eager to see his well started that he could hardly wait until the following Monday.

In the interim he dreamed of his well of cold, pure water, and every time he made use of his "toe-holts" he told himself that that inconvenience would soon be eliminated. He meant to have a windmill as soon as he could afford it, for whatever else the country might lack there was no dearth of wind for motive power.

There was something permanent-looking about a well and he chuckled as he speculated as to what Canby would say when he heard of it, and he wished with all his heart that he might be around when Helene Spenceley learned that he was sinking a well on his place for household and stock purposes.

He had taken advantage of the opportunity which the gift of the cake presented to send her a note of thanks and appreciation. In reply he had received an invitation which had stung him worse than if she had written that she never wanted to see him cross her threshold.

His eyes gleamed every time he read it, which was so often that it was worn through the creases from being folded and unfolded:

"Dear 'Gentle Annie': Won't you stop at the ranch on your way out and pay us a visit? I presume the middle of the summer at latest will see the last of you, as I have no idea that you will be able to go through the discouragements and hardships attendant upon proving up on a homestead."

"My brother also will enjoy meeting you as he has heard so much of you."

"Looking for you soon, I am,"

"Sincerely, Helene Spenceley."

"P.S.—I have a new sweater pattern that I am sure will please you."

Continued on Page 25

**Classified Ads. Make Money For Others - Why Not YOU ?**



# First Aid for Old Floors

All Wood Surfaces Should Be Protected—Various Ways of Finishing Floors.—By Marion Hughes

HERE is nothing so annoying or so discouraging as poor floors, and yet there are few houses that are fortunate enough to have first-class flooring. In grandmother's day it was the custom to have the boards bare and to keep them white by the endless scrubbing, with the result that in time the grain was "raised" and the boards shrank. Cracks soon appeared, catching dust and making sweeping difficult.

At the present time there are lots of homemakers who have to contend with floors that are unfinished and splintery and have large cracks as well owing to the shrinkage of the wood. It is for these unlucky people that this article is intended.

It is poor policy to leave any woodwork unfinished, for exposure to our dry air, and frequent scrubbing spoil its appearance and make it hard to keep clean. "Save the surface and you save all" is an excellent slogan invented to impress upon the mind of the public the necessity of giving wood a protective covering.

What to do with a floor of soft or hard wood that has never been finished is a problem many homemakers find it hard to solve. No matter what course is followed, it must be cleaned thoroughly with warm water and a mild soap—that is, one which contains the smallest amount of alkali. Powdered pumice or fine steel-wool may be used to take off dirt that does not easily yield to washing. Some stains can only be removed by bleaching with oxalic acid solution. This is made up by dissolving an ounce of oxalic acid crystals in eight ounces (one-half pint) of water. As this is a dangerous poison it should be bottled and labelled at once and kept out of the way of children. When using it, dilute with water and apply a small amount with a brush to each stain. Allow it to dry and then wash thoroughly to remove all traces of the acid or it will cause trouble after the finishing is complete. Grease, if spilled on bare boards, can be prevented from sinking in by pouring on cold water. This prevents the fat from spreading or soaking in and allows it to be scraped up with a knife. If a spot is left, scrubbing with hot water in which soda has been dissolved will remove the last traces of grease. If a dark spot appears after using the soda, mix Fuller's earth to a paste, spread it on the stained area and leave it until the next day.

## Make The Surface Even

Floors that are very uneven need planing or sandpapering, or both, before finishing can be done, while if the boards have shrunk to any extent a crack-filler must be used. This enables you to produce a finish that is smooth and free from dust-catching cracks.

Commercially prepared crack-fillers can be purchased from most hardware stores, but if it is not procurable a satisfactory substitute can be made at home. Cabinet glue melted with a little water in a double boiler and thickened with fine sawdust makes a good filler. In every case the crack must be free from accumulated dust. The filler should be applied with a knife while hot or it will set very hard. Sandpaper afterwards to make the surface perfectly smooth. If the floor is to be stained, the filler should be colored to match. To make a filler similar in color to oak, add dry raw sienna, and to secure a tint similar to walnut use dry burnt umber. Stir the coloring material into the home-made preparation while soft or knead it into the commercial filler.

A reader recently recommended a preparation made at home for using on uneven floors which are to be covered with linoleum or carpet. She calls it "Papering a Floor," and says it is very satisfactory, so I am giving you the benefit of her advice.

"Soak a quantity of newspapers in water until pulpy. Make flour paste as for papering and stir in a tablespoon of

alum before it boils. Add the paper pulp to this, using three-parts to one of paste. Work this batter into the cracks which have previously been freed from dust, and spread it thinly on the boards. While still sticky, lay sheets of strong brown paper on the floor, using a cloth to remove all wrinkles or bubbles just as in papering a wall. Let this dry thoroughly and, if necessary, apply another layer of paper. Some people paint and polish this surface, but I have not tried to do so myself. At any rate this method will be a boon to many a woman who wants to lay down a covering and yet has a floor so uneven that it would not be safe to do so."

## Waterproof With Oil

Some people prefer to oil a floor rather than to paint or varnish it, and find this finish satisfactory.

Oil is easy to put on and makes a lasting finish that does not absorb grease or water, but it darkens in time and makes the floor look dingy. Boiled linseed oil and turpentine in equal parts is a good mixture. Apply with a brush in the same direction as the grain, rub it in with a soft oily cloth and wipe off the surplus with a dry rag. Two coats of this mixture are usually necessary.

Paint gives a fairly good wearing surface if three coats of the best grade of floor paint are used. In rooms where there is not much hard wear two coats are sufficient, but three are essential in a kitchen. Each coat should be put on thinly, in the same direction as the grain, allowing it to dry perfectly before another is added. Paint will wear longer if a coat of oil (equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine) is applied after the last coat has dried. The life of paint is shortened by scrubbing with strong soap or other material containing alkali. Water, if allowed to lie in puddles, is also bad for this type of floor finish. When necessary, a fresh coat can be applied without removing the old one. It is a good plan to give the worn parts an extra coat before doing the whole floor as this re-enforces the regions that receive the hardest wear. Three coats on a floor from 200 to 300 square feet in area will require about a gallon of paint.

A combination stain and varnish is easily applied and makes a durable finish, but some people prefer to stain first and varnish afterwards. Whatever is used, be sure to choose a stain that harmonizes with the woodwork of the room. The floor should be darker in color than the walls or ceiling, but should not be of such a deep shade that every footmark shows. The floor must be perfectly clean before attempting any treatment.

Oil stains are easily applied but do not sink very far into the wood and are apt to lack clearness of finish when used on soft woods. Water stains are cheap, they penetrate the wood and are clear in color, but they have a tendency to raise the grain of the wood, making it necessary to sandpaper it when dry. They can be used for soft or hard woods.

If desiring to make stain at home use one of the following methods:

### Floor Stain No. 1

- 1 oz. permanganate of potash.
- 1 qt. warm water.

Thoroughly dissolve the potash in water and apply it to the floor. The liquid will be purple in color, but it will turn brown when put on the wood. This is particularly good for pine, but is not as suitable for oak.

### Floor Stain No. 2

- 1/2 lb. raw sienna (ground in oil)
- 2 oz. raw umber (ground in oil)
- 1 pt. boiled linseed oil
- 1/2 pt. ground Japan drier
- 1 pt. turpentine

Mix by putting the ingredients in a bottle and shaking hard. This is intended for oak.

### Floor Stain No. 3

- 1 1/4 oz. pulverized gilsonite
- 1 qt. turpentine

This can be used for soft or hard woods.




Before commencing to stain, apply some of it to a part that will not show, in order to make sure that it is the right depth. Use turpentine to dilute an oil stain and add water to a water stain to make it thinner. Apply thinly with a clean brush, working in the same direction as the grain and taking care that the strokes do not overlap each other. Water stain needs wiping immediately with a soft cotton cloth, but oil stains give better results if allowed to remain a few minutes before wiping. As a general rule a gallon of oil stain will cover 400 square feet. It is usually more satisfactory to apply two thin coats of stain than a single thick one. At least 24 hours should elapse before any other treatment is given to the floor, and no traffic should be allowed.

The very best grade of floor varnish is the only kind to use, for poor qualities soon wear under constant traffic. The floor and the air in the room should be as free from dust as possible, and the brushes must be perfectly clean if good results are to be obtained. Select the morning for doing the job as the varnish dries more quickly in the day time. If possible, have the air at least 70 degrees Fahr. or even higher so that drying will be done rapidly. Apply the varnish with the grain, taking care not to put it on too thickly. Several thin coats, each dried thoroughly, make a harder finish than one or two thick applications. A gallon of varnish is sufficient to give two coats to a pine floor 200 feet square.

This type of finish makes a smooth, hard surface, which cannot be patched successfully when it wears through to the boards. It should be carefully watched in the regions where it is likely to become thin, so that it may be treated before it is too late. Scratches can be disguised by rubbing with linseed oil or by sandpapering the damaged part and applying a fresh coat of varnish. If the finish is badly worn the only thing to do is to remove the varnish from the entire floor, because patching in this case will not produce good results.

The surface can be softened by a commercial varnish remover or by one made at home. Add three tablespoons lye to a quart of ordinary starch used in washing and apply it to the varnish with a brush of vegetable fibre, preferably with a long handle. Bristle brushes will not do for this purpose. Leave the mixture on the floor for a few minutes and scrape it off with a dull knife, steel-wool or excelsior.

Wash the boards a few times with clear water to remove all traces of lye, let them dry thoroughly, sandpaper them and see that the dust is cleared away before applying a new coat of varnish.



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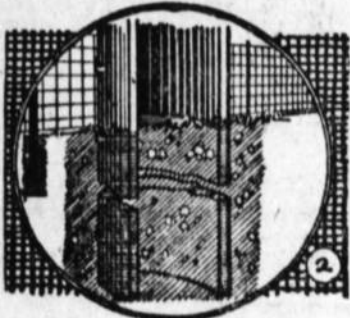




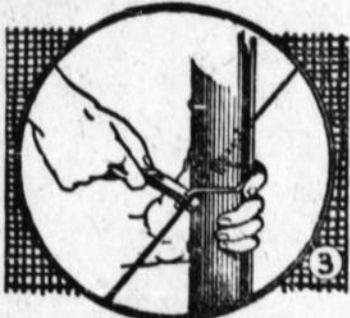
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## You Never Can Tell

Continued from Page 8

had invested not more'n me into the auty-mobile business in Detroit, and got rich—rich and owned hosses and carriages and houses and everything.

"And," he says, "I'm int'rested in to that very business, and if you'll trust that money to me I'll invest her for you. Maybe 'twon't make you rich, but I think I can promise you it'll make enough for you to live on."

"Wa-al, I looks close into his eyes, and they was stiddy and clear and seems honest to me, so I puts out my hand and says:

"Young feller, the money's yourn."

"That's what I done"; and grandpa leaned back against the pillar and beamed.

"Did he promise?" asked aunty.

"He done so. He said it wasn't on my account he was takin' the trouble, but on yourn, 'cause of that there grandmother of his'n."

"I'd 'a' liked to have been able to do it for her," he says."

Aunty's eyes were moist.

"I guess you dast trust him all right, if he talks like that there." She nodded several times, pondering the matter. "You know I got a leetle money myself—three hundred dollars, to bury me with. If your money'll keep us good, yours and mine together'll keep us better. Tomorrow I'll git it out o' the bank, and we'll invest the whole thing."

Grandpa beamed more delightedly than ever.

"We'll do it, Mary, we'll do it. He says it'll be six months before we git any divydivs; but we ain't so old we can't wait. Six months! And won't our childern be s'prised—won't they jist!"

### IV

At supper that night grandpa's son and daughter-in-law were again discussing the young man who had driven past the house in the morning—the one who was arrayed so modishly as to raise their mistrust.

"I seen him settin' on the hotel steps," announced James, "dressed fit to kill. Marthy, I bet he had them clothes made special for himself. And what d'ye s'pose he had stickin' into his tie? A di'mond bigger'n a shelled pea! And yaller shoes that come no higher'n his ankles; and sich socks! Marthy, them socks would 'a' stamped him a sharper, if nothin' else had. They was silk, and grey. B'lieve me or not, but I seen 'em close!"

"I wonder the town marshal don't put him into the lockup! Be you sure them clothes was made special for him?"

Here grandpa entered the conversation. "Them clothes was made special for him, by a tailor; and they cost \$65. And that ain't all—his shirts was made special, and they cost \$4.50 a shirt; and he laid out \$25 in that there wiggly straw hat."

"How come you to know so much about him?"

"Oh, him and me is friends. He's into the auty-mobile business—makes seads of money."

"That's what he says," interjeeted Martha. "Jim, you see the doors is locked tight tonight and the winders fastened!"

### V

In due course a beautifully engraved stock certificate arrived. Grandpa exhibited it to aunty surreptitiously, with the pride of possession.

"We're stockholders, Mary! I reckon there ain't more'n half a dozen of 'em in this here town. I guess this makes real folks of us, eh?"

Aunty held it in her hands to get the feel of the thing, and experienced all the sensations of the capitalist.

"I wonder how much it'll pay us," she mused.

"Enough—maybe five hunderd dollars a year. The young feller said so."

"We kin live on that—fine!"

So passed the days; and each one was checked off on the calendar with business-like care, for its flitting brought nearer the dawn of happiness and independence for the old couple.

Finger-marks appeared on the certificate; it showed the soil of frequent handling. Indeed, grandpa's gnarled



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fingers were touching it more often than not, and aunty held it in her lap under her knitting for hours at a stretch. It was their talisman; for them it spelled a second youth; a freedom from daily supervision; a home of their own—and, besides, some little honor and credit and standing in the community, for the capitalist is a man apart in the village. Other men work for their money—his money works for him.

Frequently Martha and James alluded to grandpa's sharper friend, and read to him from the city newspaper descriptions of slick young fellows who, by wiles and stratagems, mulcted the credulous of their savings. All wore tailored suits, diamonds abounded in the fellowship, and silk socks were not unknown; but grandpa never wavered.

When five months were gone, signs of impatience manifested themselves in Grandpa Papkin. It was hard to wait.

"It's only a month now, Mary," he declared, "and I got forty dollars left. Let's you and me go over to the county seat and git married quiet like some day. If we git found out, my forty'll keep us till them divy-dends comes in. Let's go next Monday!"

"It don't seem right cautious," objected aunty. "Better wait till the money is right here in our pocket."

But Aunty Purvis' desire ran with grandpa's urging, so it was not difficult to overpersuade her; and the following Monday saw them united in the bonds of matrimony, after promises of secrecy wrung from license clerk and minister. There in the pastor's back parlor, under the hanging lamp with the glass pendants, the old man kissed his bride shyly and called her wife.

Let it not be thought that Martha's uneasiness regarding grandpa's constant visits to Aunty Purvis was lessened by time; rather it was sharpened, and became more apparent to the old man. To him, it seemed as if he were a straying rooster, and she were always trying to shoo him back into his own yard. But still he visited his wife daily, and his heart was young with autumnal romance.

James Papkin opened the conversation one evening when the promised day was distant but a week.

"Father, I been thinkin' about buyin' the Hillger eighty that lays next to my place."

"Um!" calculated grandpa. "Likely farm. How much does Hillger ask?"

"Twenty-three hundred."

"It's wuth it—every cent."

"I got twelve hundred cash. Now you got consid'able into the bank payin' you four per cent. Why not loan it to me on a mortgage? I'll give you six."

Grandpa was confounded. He coughed, he tugged nervously at his beard, he avoided his son's eye.

"Why, Jimmy," he stammered, "I'd be glad to loan it to you. Nobody I'd loan it to sooner! But—er—but, Jimmy, I ain't got no money into the bank."

"Ain't got no money into the bank!" Grandpa shook his head.

"What you done with it?" James demanded sharply.

"Now, Jimmy," grandpa expostulated, "there ain't no call for you to git mad. It was my money. I earned it—"

"I ain't disputin' thet, but what I want to know is what in thunder you gone and done with it!"

"Invested it."

"Invested it! When? What into?"

"Nigh onto six months ago. It's in the auto-mobile manufacturin' business, and it's prob'ly a goin' to earn me more'n five hundred a year divy-dends."

James sat back in his chair, too smitten with astonishment, too filled with anger, for words. Then his back stiffened, and he faced his father, his face working.

"It was that slick feller with the silk socks!" he shouted. "That's who it was! He come here and done you out o' your money, that's what he done, and you went and give him more'n a thousand dollars just like a country jay, that's what you done! I should have listened to Marthy. She said you was gittin' childish and needed lookin' after. You oughter have a guarddeen, that's what. The idee! Throwin' all

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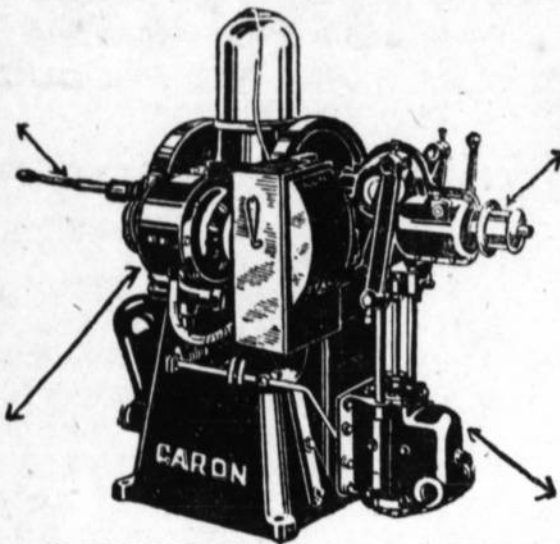


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that good money to a sharper to buy diamonds and silk socks with!"

"Now, Jimmy," grandpa broke in nervously, "it ain't lost. Them divy-dends is goin' to begin comin' in a week, and Mary and me—"

He checked himself, realizing that he was making another and a still more damaging confession; but it was too late.

"Mary and you! Mary and you what?"

"It'll be enough for us to live on," said grandpa simply.

"Did you reckon you and that old woman was a goin' to marry?" James' voice was bitterly ironical.

"I reckon, James, that you ain't speakin' right to your father. That ain't no tone to use. And, James, I don't reckon we're goin' to marry, 'cause, James, we been married nigh a month."

James glared.

"And who do you reckon is goin' to support you and her? Ain't I got enough on my hands to look after my own fam'ly and you, without havin' another crowded in? Ain't I?"

"I guess you have, James; but Marv and me ain't goin' to be crowded in. We'll have our own house and our own money. We sha'n't be beholdin' to nobody. Our divy-dends'll be comin' in a week."

James stamped from the room, pale with rage, and grandpa could hear him roaring the news to Martha. Tears stood in his eyes, and his throat felt twisted and sore—sore like his heart—that he should be treated with such indignity by his own son.

"Seems as if old folks ain't got no right to be!" he whispered.

VI

James Papkin and his wife conferred heatedly with Aunt Purvis' daughter. The upshot was an agreement that the families should regard the marriage of their respective parents as being wholly null, void, and without binding force or effect. Neither family would consent to keep the old couple together or to contribute toward their support.

"Father'll live with us, and your mother'll live with you, same as usual, and we won't have no nonsense!" James summed it up.

This ultimatum was conveyed to grandpa and his wife.

"Don't you worry, Mary, not a mite," grandpa consoled her. "Them divy-dends'll be comin' in less than a week, and then we kin snap our fingers at the whole kit and bilin' of 'em!"

From that day Grandpa Papkin all but took up his residence at the post office.

"The money won't come till Tuesday," he told himself; "but it might, and I want to be here to git it first off."

On Tuesday he arose early, donned his Sunday best, and appeared at breakfast happy and confident.

"Divy-dends is comin' today, Jimmy," he explained, and James snorted scornfully.

The old man took his stand at the delivery window a full hour before the mail arrived, "to be there first." With his elbows on the sill, he peered expectantly through the grating. When the letters were distributed, and the postmaster stepped forward, he asked, his voice quivering with excitement: "Anythin' for Ben Papkin?"

"Nope, not a thing this mail, grandpa."

For a minute the old fellow was staggered, but he bethought himself that other mails arrived that day. He enquired.

"Two more—twelve forty and three thutty," was the reply.

He sat on the office steps, not going home for dinner. The second mail brought him nothing, and his face lost something of its expression of confidence. He paced uneasily up and down, and mopped his forehead many times with a gaudy handkerchief.

"It's got to come!" he muttered. "The young feller promised. His eyes was honest. It's got to come!"

How the time dragged to three thirty and the last mail of the day! Yet, somehow, grandpa dreaded the hour. If the dividend check failed to come, what would he do? He tried to think it out, but the future was blank; he could not limn it in.

Continued on Page 32



## Marion Waves the Magic Wand

Continued from Page 13

turned her attention to the dining-room.

The chief eyesore in that room was the sideboard. It was a "double decker" of golden oak with a large mirror in the back and plenty of machine-made carving glued on at various points. On examination, Marion discovered that the back, with the shelves attached, would come off by removing a few screws, so she got Stanley to help her with it one evening. When the "operation" was finished the surgeons found that they had a neat oblong piece of furniture ready to be turned into a buffet. After taking off the remaining carving Marion applied a varnish remover, purchased from the local hardware, and scraped off the finish. She secured a dull finish by giving the buffet two coats of flat-drying varnish, rubbing it down with finely powdered pumice and crude oil after the last coat had dried perfectly. The result was very satisfactory. On the rejuvenated piece of furniture Marion put a plain, white linen buffet scarf and placed a candle stick at either end. In the centre she set a bowl of rosy apples. The candlesticks and bowl of pottery were wedding presents given the Grahams by an aunt in the East. In former days the sideboard held a multitude of dust-catchers, ranging all the way from cut glass and silver to a cup without a handle, in which the family kept odd pencils and pieces of coin. Marion determined that a different place should be found for such articles, as she knew that the buffet should not hold a conglomeration of the "household gods."

The large mirror in the discarded sideboard top was a beauty, so Marion had it framed and used for one of the bedrooms. She also made a number of minor changes in the rest of the house, with the result that the neighbors wondered what had happened the old Graham home. They liked the change, however, and complimented her upon the way in which she had waved her magic wand.

## The Dude Wrangler

Continued from Page 20

Every word had a nettle in it, a taunt that made him tingle. It seemed to Wallie he had never known such a "catty" woman, and he meant to tell her so, some day, when he was rich and successful and had proved how wrong she was in her estimate of him.

He was tempted to send her word, on a postal, anonymously, of the well he was digging if he had not feared she would suspect him. It seemed so long to wait for Pinky to convey the tidings.

Rufus arrived on Monday morning, and the "crew" to which he had referred proved to be members of his own family—John and Will—wholes as to size, and clownish.

It came to Wallie's mind that if they did not move any faster when they worked than when they were at leisure, the well-digging would be a long process, and his heart sank when he saw them feeding their horses so liberally from the hay which had cost \$20 a ton, delivered.

The first intimation Wallie had of what he had let himself in for was when Rufus asked in a confidential tone, as if he were imparting something for Wallie's ear only:

"I wonder if we could get a bite to eat before we start in? We eat so early this morning that I don't feel as if I had had anything."

Wallie had a pan of biscuit which he had intended for dinner but he concealed his reluctance and managed to say with a show of hospitality:

"Come right in; I'll get you something."

"First rate!" declared Mr. Reed with disheartening enthusiasm as Wallie placed the biscuit, butter and molasses before him and his helpers.

Wallie hoped never again to see food—his, at least—disappear with such rapidity and in such quantities. When they had finished there was not a crumb left in the pan to tell what had been, and Rufus added to Wallie's feeling of apprehension by declaring gaily as

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Style No.	No. of Wires	Height, Inches	Stays to Rod	Spacings in Inches	Price	100 Rods lbs. per
5400	5	40	9	9, 10, 10, 11	.35	670
6400	6	40	9	4, 5, 6, 7, 8	.43	780
948	9	48	12	3½, 3¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 7½, 7¾, 8½	.66	1230
1048	10	48	12	3½, 3¾, 3¾, 4½, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8½	.74	1320

HEAVY PEERLESS FENCE—Made from No. 10 Gauge Hard Wire Throughout						
Style No.	No. of Wires	Height, Inches	Stays to Rod	Spacings in Inches	Price	100 Rods lbs. per
4330	4	33	9	10, 11, 12	.26½	420
5400	5	40	9	9, 10, 10, 11	.32	560
7400	7	40	9	5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½	.43	680

PEERLESS MEDIUM HEAVY STYLES—Top and Bottom Wires No. 9 Gauge—All Others No. 12, except Style 8341, which has No. 10 Top and Bottom						
Style No.	No. of Wires	Height, Inches	Stays to Rod	Spacings in Inches	Price	100 Rods lbs. per
726	7	26	15	3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6	.32	580
742	7	26	15	6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8	.37	630
832	8	32	15	3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 6	.40	660
8321	8	32	25	Same as 832 above	.45	780
8341	8	34	30	3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 8	.53	890
942	9	42	15	3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 8, 8	.45	750
1050	10	50	15	3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 8, 8, 8	.50	830
1449	10	49	15	3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5, 6	.65	1050

PEERLESS CLOSE WOVEN HOG FENCE—Top and Bottom Wires No. 10 Gauge—All Other Wires No. 13 Gauge						
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0726	7	26	33	3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6	.39	6
1036	10	36	33	2, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6	.52	8

PEERLESS HEAVY POULTRY AND GARDEN FENCE—Top and Bottom Wires No. 10 Gauge—All Others No. 13						
Style No.	No. of Wires	Height, Inches	Stays to Rod	Spacings in Inches	Price	lbs. per 100 Rods
1848	18	48	24	1, 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2¼, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4½, 4½	.78	12
2060	20	60	24	1, 1, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2¼, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4, 4, 4½, 5½, 6	.88	13¼

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE—Top and Bottom Wires No. 12—All Other Wires 14½ Gauge						
Style No.	No. of Wires	Height, Inches	Stays to Rod	Spacings in Inches	Price	lbs. per 100 Rods
1536	15	36	33	1¼, 1¼, 1¼, 1¼, 1½, 1½, 2¼, 2¼, 3¼, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4	.58½	630
1848	18	48	33	1¼, 1¼, 1¼, 1¼, 1½, 1½, 2¼, 2¼, 3¼, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4	.74¼	800
2060	20	60	33	1¼, 1¼, 1¼, 1¼, 1½, 1½, 2¼, 2¼, 3¼, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4	.83¼	920

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Pipe Braced	Width	Height	Price	Shipping Weight
	12 ft.	48 in.	\$10.65	70 lbs.
	14 ft.	48 in.	11.60	80 lbs.
	16 ft.	48 in.	12.50	90 lbs.
Wire Braced	Width	Height	Price	Shipping Weight
	8 ft.	48 in.	\$6.00	40 lbs.
	10 ft.	48 in.	6.85	50 lbs.
	12 ft.	48 in.	8.15	60 lbs.
	14 ft.	48 in.	9.05	70 lbs.
	16 ft.	48 in.	9.75	80 lbs.

### WALK GATES

Ornamental Poultry				
Width	Height	Plain	Scroll Top	Gates
3 ft. x36 in.		\$3.00	\$3.85	
3 ft. x42 in.			4.15	
3 ft. x48 in.		3.50		\$3.50
3 ft. x60 in.				3.75
3½ ft. x36 in.		3.25	4.15	
3½ ft. x42 in.			4.50	
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Dillon Heavy Fence Stretcher.....	8.50

he polished his mouth on the bandanna which he drew from his hip pocket with a flourish:

"Us Reeds are all hearty eaters. We can eat a sheep at a settin' when we're all together."

Biscuit-making was Wallie's special antipathy, and he now solaced himself with the thought that since they had eaten so many, they would eat less for dinner and he would have plenty of the fresh ones left for supper.

But disappointment was again his portion. Any hope that he might have cherished that once they were well filled up their appetites would diminish was dissipated by their performance at supper which surpassed that of dinner. The manner in which the biscuits vanished was nothing less than appalling. In addition to which he fried ham twice for them when they hinted that they were still hungry after devouring everything before them.

He thought grimly that if their capacity for work was commensurate with their appetites, the well would be dug in twenty-four hours. But after observing them in "action" through the window he had a notion that he would have considerable more than that of their society.

As they all sprawled on his bunk in a torpor while he washed their supper dishes, he felt not only consternation but a dislike for the Reed family growing within him. Long after they were snoring in their blankets, he lay awake calculating how long his provisions would last at such a rate of depletion.

If they found water at the depth indicated by the divining rod, it might not so much matter, but there was the other contingency confronting him—feeding the Reeds indefinitely! There was nothing to do in the circumstances but await developments, so Wallie slept finally to dream that he had discarded the table for a trough to which the Reeds came when he went to the door and called: "Soo-ee! Soo-ee!"

The developments, however, were not of an encouraging nature. In addition to a capacity for food which placed the Reeds among the world's marvels, they were of a slowness of movement Wallie never had seen equalled. Whenever he looked through the window, it was to see one or the other resting from the exertion of emptying a bucket of dirt or turning the windlass.

The well deepened by inches rather than feet while Wallie sweated, and his suspicion gradually became a conviction as he watched them that they were prolonging the work purposely. It seemed to be in the nature of a vacation for them with just enough exercise to keep them in condition.

His antipathy had become aversion and Wallie sometimes caught himself with his fork poised in mid air, stopping to hate John, who munched and smacked beside him, or Will, who gobbled at the end of the table, or Rufus shovelling opposite him. Again, as they came at a trot in response to his dinner call, he visualized himself braining them with the axe as they entered, and found pleasure in the picture.

When they reach sixty-eight feet and there was still no sign of moisture Wallie told Reed that he was willing to abrogate the contract.

"No, sir!" Rufus declared, vigorously. "I've staked my reputation on this well and I'm goin' to keep on diggin'."

At seventy-two feet Wallie was desperate. The hole was still as dry as punk, and boarding the Reeds was nothing less than ruinous; besides, he was nauseated with cooking for three persons whom he detested. They could not be insulted, he discovered, and were determined to make him abide by his contract to board them.

A solution of his problem came in the night with such force and suddenness that he rolled to and fro in his bunk, hugging himself in ecstasy. He longed for morning to put his idea into execution, and when it came, for the first time since their arrival, he was delighted to see the Reeds seating themselves at the table.

There were potatoes, bacon and pancakes, with coffee, for breakfast.

John dubiously eyed the transparent fluid in his cup, which might as easily have been tea, and commented:

"You musta left out somethin'."

Will made a wry face after filling it with half a pancake:

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"Gosh! But you threwed in the sody. They ain't fit fer a dog to eat. I can't go 'em."

With the intention of taking the taste of soda out of his mouth he filled it with potato, and immediately afterward he and John jammed in the doorway as they tried to get through it simultaneously.

Wiping their streaming eyes and gulping water, they said accusingly:

"There's a can of cayenne if there's a pinch in them pertaters!"

"And the bacon's burned to a cracklin'," observed Rufus.

"Perhaps you're getting tired of my cooking?" Wallie suggested, artlessly.

"I'm tired now if this is a spec'min of what you aim to feed us," John declared, suspiciously. "I bleeve you done it on purpose."

Wallie did not deny it.

"I'm holler to the toes and I can't work on an empty stummick," said Will, disgustedly.

Only Rufus went on eating as if it took more than a can of soda and a box of pepper to spoil his food for him, and he explained as they wondered at it:

"I ain't no taste sence I had scarlet fever so it don't bother me."

"Ain't you goin' to git us somethin'?" John demanded, finally, seeing Wallie made no move to cook fresh food for them.

"No," Wallie answered, bluntly. "There's nothing in the contract which specifies the manner in which I shall prepare your food for you or the amount of it. Dinner will be worse than breakfast, if you want the truth from me."

"I'm quittin'!" the two declared together.

"Now, look here, boys!" the old man expostulated. "We got to finish this job and you know the reason."

"Reason or no reason, I ain't starvin' myself to oblige nobody," John declared, vigorously, "and he's got the drop on us about the eatin'."

"Then go—the two of you!" Reed cried, angrily. "I'm goin' to stay—I ain't nothin' to complain of. Him and me," he nodded at Wallie, "can dig that well without ye."

Surly, and without speaking, the boys took their departure.

"They got bad dispositions—they take after their mother," Rufus remarked, looking after them. "With you to work the windlass and empty the bucket we'll make out without them till I pick up another crew somewhere."

"I am willing to accept my loss and quit," Wallie pleaded.

"Well, I ain't!" declared Rufus, unnecessarily bellicose. "A contract is a contract and I got you in writin'."

Wallie could not deny it and subsided meekly, putting a ham on to boil with a cabbage, while Rufus smoked until he was ready to assist him.

"If they's anything I like it's a good mess of ham and cabbage," he observed.

"I am glad to have found something to stimulate your appetite—it's worried me," replied Wallie. But his sarcasm was wasted on Rufus who arose, yawning, when Wallie indicated that he was ready.

Turning the windlass according to instructions, Wallie deposited Rufus in the bottom. Then at intervals he hoisted the bucket which Rufus filled in leisurely fashion, and emptied it, performing the two men's work easily.

Wallie went down occasionally to stoke the fire, and upon his return reported so favorably upon the ham and cabbage that Rufus took to consulting his watch rather frequently after ten-thirty.

"I'll quit at 'leven," he informed Wallie, "and that'll give you plenty of time to make a batch of biscuit and get dinner."

Wallie agreed with him that it was an excellent idea, and promptly at eleven pulled up the bucket of dirt which was to be the last one.

When it did not come down immediately, Rufus called to him:

"Hi! I'm ready! Get a move on, for I'm starvin'!"

There was no response at the opening.

"What's the matter with you?" he demanded, impatiently.

The echo of his own voice answered him. Slightly alarmed he called louder: "Macpherson! What's happened to ye?"



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Still no answer.

Distinctly nervous, Rufus shouted at the top of his lungs for Wallie and the bucket, breaking into a perspiration at the continued silence.

Was he sick? Fainted? Dead? Many things that could occur came to Reed as he hallooed futilely.

When one o'clock came he was hoarse from yelling and sick with fear at his predicament. His imagination painted gruesome pictures as he sweated. He saw himself weak and emaciated, dying slowly of starvation, collapsing, finally to lie undiscovered for days, weeks maybe. The memory of a field mouse that had fallen into a pit haunted him, its futile, frantic struggles to scale the steep sides, and he remembered that when he had passed that way again he had looked and found it dead in the bottom. He wished now that he had rescued it.

His suffering would be worse than

that of the field mouse, for he had the intelligence to know that it was useless to struggle, that there was no hope for him unless someone came to his assistance. And merciful heavens, how hungry he was at only an hour past his dinner time; what would his sensations be at an hour past his supper time or at one o'clock tomorrow? He made a sound like someone groaning in a rain barrel as he thought of the ham and cabbage boiling dry in the cabin.

When three o'clock came he could no longer doubt but that some accident had befallen Wallie. He moved uneasily. He was vaguely conscious of a dampness. He felt mechanically at that section of his overalls upon which he was sitting. He sprang to his feet with an exclamation and looked at the spot he had occupied. Moisture! A seepage! Water! His eyes grew big with horror. Even as he looked with dilating pupils

he could see the earth darken with the spreading moisture. He had sunk too many wells not to know what it portended. Not only his days but his hours perhaps were numbered. If it was alkali, it would seep in slowly and prolong his agony; if it were not, it would come faster. He would die literally in a grave of his own digging.

He sat down again because his shaking legs refused to support him, and leaned his head against the side for the same reason. Rufus was no hero, and there was no need to pretend to be, drowning by himself like a rat in a bucket.

Rufus got on his knees in an attitude of prayer and supplication. The cracked remnants of his stentorian voice he used to the utmost advantage. No exhorter ever prayed with more passionate fervor, and he could not in a lifetime have kept the promises he made

to his Maker if only He would release him from the trap into which he had gotten himself through his own evil doing.

"Lord, it was wrong for me to take that \$150, but Canby tempted me. I needed the money or I don't know as I would have done it. It You'll jest get me out of this, Lord, all the rest of my life I'll do what I can for You! I'll go to church—I'll give to the heathen—I'll stop takin' Your name in vain, and say my prayers reg'lar!"

At the top of the well Wallie had his suspicions verified. So Canby had laid one more straw on the camel's back to break it!

Any compunctions of conscience he might have had for putting Rufus through such mental anguish vanished.

Leaning over the edge of the well, he called down cheerily:

"How you making it?"

Wallie's voice sounded like the voice of an angel to the prisoner. Relief and joy beyond description filled him. Hoarse as a bullfrog, he quavered:

"In mercy's name let me out of here Macpherson!"

"You're all right where you are Rufus," Wallie answered. "When you're down there you are out of mischief."

"I'm hungry—I'm starvin'—"

"I don't know when I've eaten such a ham, tender, a delicious flavor, and just enough fat on it—I thought of you all through dinner, Rufus."

"We've struck water—a big flow—I can hear it—it'll break through any minute!"

"That's fine! Splendid!"

"You don't understand!" Rufus cried, desperately. "I'm liable to be drowned before you can h'ist me out of here. I can hear it roar—like a cloudburst!"

"Tell me about that deal between you and Canby," Wallie suggested.

"Let down the bucket!" Rufus chattered.

"Couldn't think of it. My eyeteeth are coming through and I don't like to interrupt 'em."

"I'll make a clean breast of it."

"I don't want to pollute my well unless I have to, but that's the only way you'll get out of there," Wallie told him, grimly.

"Canby's out to break you in one way and another. He thought there was no water over here and he paid me to talk you into diggin' for it. He seen me and my boys eat one day in the mess house and he said 'twould break the Bank of England to board us so he wanted that clause in the contract, and after sixty-eight feet he paid us, besides a hundred and fifty dollar bonus. I done wrong, Mr. Macpherson and I freely admit—" A screech finished the sentence. Then:

"C-r-r-ripes! She's busted through! She's comin' like a river!"

He jumped and clawed at the sides in his frenzy, and Wallie could see that Rufus well might do so, for even as Wallie looked the water rushed in and rose to Rufus' ankles, and before he could get the bucket over the edge and started downward it was well to his knees, bubbling faster with every second as the opening widened.

It was indeed time for action, and Wallie himself felt relief when the windlass spun and he heard the splash of the bucket in the bottom.

Rufus' shrieks urged haste as he began to wind laboriously, and with reason, for Rufus was heavy and though Wallie put forth all his strength it was no easy task single-handed, and Rufus rose so slowly that the water gained rapidly.

It became a race between Wallie and the subterranean stream that had been tapped, and he was panting and all but exhausted when Rufus rose to the surface. As he stepped from the bucket the water reached the top, poured over the edge, and rushed down the "draw" to Skull Creek.

Wallie looked with bulging eyes for a moment and when he had recovered from his astonishment, he turned joyfully, his grudge forgotten, and shook Rufus' hand in congratulation.

A moment later his enthusiasm was tempered somewhat by the discovery that he had brought to the surface the strongest flow of salt water in the country!

(To be continued next week)

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## How a Pretty Rug Improves a Room!

Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs add so much to the charm of the home and make housework so much easier that women everywhere prefer them to unsanitary, dust-collecting woven rugs and carpets. You could not find more beautiful floor-coverings. They are wonderfully durable, too, and come in patterns to suit every room in the house.

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# Becoming Bonnets for Spring

*Attractive Shapes that are Easily Made at Home*

Deeply planted in the heart of every normal woman is a love for the beautiful. This is the primary reason for her love of beautiful clothes. She likes the wearing of lovely garments, first, because the garments themselves are beautiful, and secondly, because they enhance her own good looks.

Most women have a keen appreciation of the value of advertising. Clothes are the wrapping which proclaim the value of the package. Whether we like it or not, clothes are the only outward and visible sign by means of which others may determine our value. Social opportunities, friendship, happiness, are often ruined merely by the wrong garment at the critical time. A correct hat is the article of apparel most difficult to obtain even with ample time and money with which to procure it.

Our hat pattern service has been designed to aid women in the fascinating work of creating her own hats, charming individual hats to match her every mood and costume.

Because of the economy of using these patterns, she may have four good hats at the ordinary cost of one mediocre one. No one who is willing to spend a few

original model is of sand straw cloth with facing of dark brown satin and flowers in jade, orange and convolvulus blue. A combination of colors makes the hat appropriate for wear with a variety of frocks or suits. Materials required: 1 1/2 yards straw cloth for top and crown or 1/2 yard 36-inch cloth, 1/2 yard 18-inch fabric for the facing (satin or taffeta), scraps and embroidery thread for flowers, 1 soft crown, 1 lining, 3 yards cable wire, 1/2 yard elastic net or willow.

No. 2122—For any woman who likes to do embroidery or fancy work, the making of the hand-made flowers and the construction of hat No. 2122 will prove an interesting task. The flowers are so effective on the hat and so easily made, that once you have the pattern and instructions, you will wonder that one did not use them before. Canton crepe, crepe de chine, taffeta or straw cloth are materials admirably adapted for use on this design. The brim is cut square in the back and droops only enough to give a becoming line to the face. Materials required: 1 soft crown, 1/2 yard willow or buckram, scraps of silk for flowers, 1 lining, 1 1/2 yard 18-inch material or 1/2 yard 36-inch material, 3 yards brace wire.



hours in interesting work, need ever wear a homely hat again.

No. 2120—The entire brim of pattern No. 2120 is covered with silk petals. This gives an unusual and ornate effect to an otherwise tailored poke, and the petals are perfectly simple to make. If hat and trimming are all in the same color, a very tailored effect is secured. Using black or navy for the hat and geranium, flame or jade for the petals and underfacing makes a dashing and more elaborate looking hat, which is practical and appropriate for any but very formal wear. With a few minutes' study of pattern and directions and a few hours' time the girl who does plain sewing may have this attractive hat at a small cost for necessary materials which are: 1 crown, 1 1/2 yards 36-inch material or 1/2 yard for top of hat and 1/2 yard for petals and facing, 1/2 yard buckram or willow, 1 lining, 3 yards brace wire.

No. 2121—Hat pattern No. 2121 is designed especially for the girl with a full face. The brim which is narrow in the back lifts in front to form a background for flat hand-made morning glories in bright colors. This height in front adds to the face oval and counterbalances too much width. Straw cloth, canton crepe, or taffeta are good materials to use. The

No. 2132—The facing of today's model is heavily embroidered in pearl beads and white angora yarn. The brim is cut wide and square at the sides in such a way as to give decided flare and an effect of the unusual. Hats of this type frame the face in a manner very flattering. Both line and embroidery effect aid in making it complimentary. Wooden beads in blended colors may be substituted for the pearl beads if color is desired. Dull blue, rose, jade, biege and brown beads may be used on a navy, brown or sand colored hat. Gros de londre hair cloth, moire or Canton are effective materials. Materials required: 1 soft crown, 1/2 yard elastic net or buckram, 1 yard 36-inch material, 1 lining, 3 yards brace wire, beads, yarns.

No. 2114—The small poke has superseded the off-the-face hat in popularity among the well dressed women. Hat pattern No. 2114 has a short back brim which droops becomingly and a soft high crown which adds the height which the brim cuts.

Any poke to be really becoming to the wearer must have a high crown or a lifted brim like a Watteau model. Hand made flowers, which are easily made, and a most effective trim, wreath the brim and side crown. Canton crepe, taffeta, or straw cloth are appropriate materials. Fabric and

Always keep

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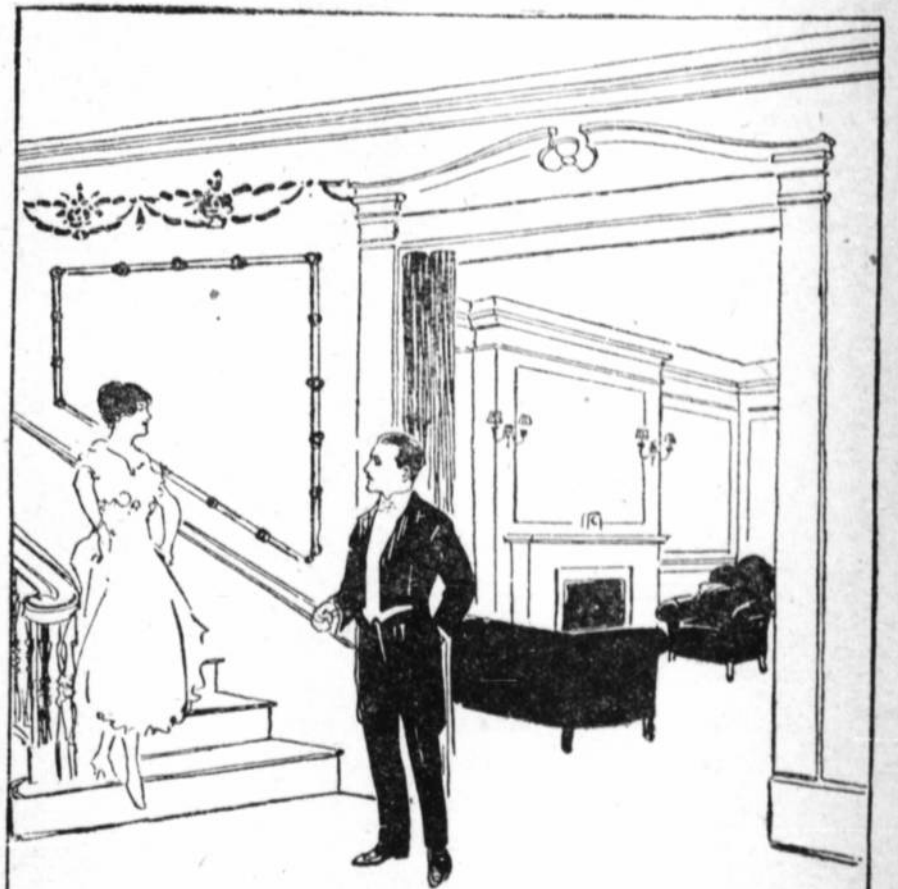
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THE HAT PATTERN DEPARTMENT, THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.





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straw cloth are used in combination in the hat illustrated. Material required: 1 soft crown, 1 yard willow or buckram, 1 lining, 3 yards cable wire, 1 1/2 yards 36-inch material or 1/2 yard straw cloth and 1/2 yard silk 36 inches wide.

No. 2131—For the girl who is fastidious about her clothes but has a limited income, embroidered hats, are the thing. Workmanship rather than expensive material is the large cost item. The wonderful color combinations possible make the hat appropriate for wear with many different frocks. Nile green, kings blue, dull purple, tango and gold are good on a black, navy or brown hat. The girl who does even ordinary fancy work will find this work very easy. Making a table runner or pillow takes more time than the hat. Material required: 1/2 yard soft canvas, 1/2 yard 36-inch silk, yarns or embroidery silk, 2 yards French or lace wire, 1 lining.

No. 4014: Model No. 4014 has a shaded brim and narrow back, which gives irregular and becoming line, as well as making it practical for wear with the high collared coats. This time of the year, when there is little color in field or flower or tree, is the psychological time for donning bright colors in hats. This is especially designed for brightly colored materials. Black with jade top crown and edge and vividly colored flowers is the most subdued combination possible in making it. Purple and wistaria shades, tulip red, dull orange and leather or begonia shades are adaptable for its development. Canton crepe or faille are good materials. Material required: 1 soft crown, 1/2 yard 36-inch material, 1 lining, 1/2 yard buckram or willow, 3 yards cable wire, flowers.

No. 152X—For the long winter evenings there can be no more interesting work than the fashioning of spring bonnets for the children. In model No. 152X, narrow velvet

ribbon circles the crown in loops and in a band which is finished with a bow and long ends. Made in Canton crepe, crepe de chine or straw cloth, it is wonderfully pretty. For the little tot, it may match the new coat in color, have a facing of lace ruffles with tiny flowers in pastel shades. Almost any one's scrap bag contains enough odd pieces of silk to make at least one hat. Material required: 1 lining, 1/2 yard frame material, 4 yards straw braid or lace, 1 soft crown, 1/2 yard 36-inch material, ribbon and flowers.

No. 4009—For the woman who wants a small hat but has a wide forehead or wide cheek bones and cannot wear a hat without corresponding width, we suggest model No. 4009. The brim is cut in two sections which extend on each side in irregular points. This gives a broken line, which is becoming to most people and gives the desired line without being heavy looking. The woman who studies her own individual needs and requirements in dress will appreciate this pattern. Material required: 1 soft crown, 7 yards straw braid, 1/2 yard crinoline or dressmakers' canvas, 1/2 yard 36-inch material, 2 quills, 3 yards brace wire, 1 lining.

No. 4007—Folds of Canton crepe and narrow straw braid are used for the brim of model No. 4007. The four-section crown has alternate sections of braid and crepe. A rosette of folds is in harmony with the brim design and forms the only trimming used. This fashion of making the trimming part of the construction of the hat means study for the designers and pattern makers, but is very convenient for the home milliner. She may now trim her hats as easily as she trims her frock. Material required: 1 soft crown, 1 lining, 1/2 yard elastic net or willow, 1/2 yard 36-inch material, 12 yards 1-inch braid, 3 yard-brace wire.

## Practical and Pretty Styles



No. 1323—Slip on Apron. Cut on sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards 36-inch material with 1/2-yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1354—Neat Apron or Porch Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards 36-inch material with 1/2-yard 36-inch contrasting and 6 1/2 yards binding.

No. 9375—Men's and Boys' Shirt. Cut in sizes 12 1/2, 13, 13 1/2, 14, 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2, 16, 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2, 18, 18 1/2 and 19 inches neck measure. Size 14 1/2 requires 2 1/2 yards 36-inch material.

No. 1161—Practical Kitchen Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 1/2 yards 36-inch material.

No. 9819—One-Piece House Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards 36-inch material with 1/2 yards 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1405—Two-Material Dress for the Small Girl. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards 36-inch material with 1/2 yards 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1371—Boys' Suit. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/2 yards 36-inch material with 1/2 yard 36-inch lining.

All Patterns 15c, stamps or coin (coin preferred).



No. 1372—Child's Creeping Apron. Cut in sizes 6 months, 1 year and 18 months. The 1 year size requires 1 yard 27-inch material with 3½ yards binding.  
 Transfer Pattern No. 613—in blue only—15c extra.  
 No. 1301—Neat and Attractive House Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.  
 No. 9979—Becoming Lines For The Stout Woman. Cut in sizes 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires 5½ yards 36-inch material.  
 No. 1420—Dress That Can be Made in Two Hours. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 36-inch material with 4 yards binding.  
 Transfer Pattern No. 602—in blue only—15c extra.  
 No. 1256—Dress for Stout Figures. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 40-inch material.  
 No. 1419—Novel Spring Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with 1 yard 36-inch contrasting.

## Fresh and Dainty for Spring

No. 9600—Apron that can be made in an Hour. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 32-inch material with 8½ yards binding.  
 No. 1378—Popular Sports Model. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with 3 yards binding.  
 No. 1347—Porch or House Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5 yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 7-inch white material for vest.  
 No. 1422—Smart Panel Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with 1½ yards 36-inch contrasting.  
 No. 1131—Slip-on Apron Style. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with 3½ yards trimming.  
 No. 9909—Child's Dress with Surplice Collar. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 32-inch contrasting.  
 No. 1303—Slenderizing Undergarment. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires ½ yard 36-inch material.  
 No. 1143—Smart Jumper Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting for dress and 1½ yards 36-inch material for gump.  
 No. 1423—Comfortable Corset Cover. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires ½ yard 36-inch material.  
 No. 9545—Ladies' and Misses' Drawers; may be made either open or closed. Cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 1½ yards 36, 40 or 44-inch material.  
 No. 1130—Smart Frock for Junior Girls. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 3 yards 36-inch material.



No. 1430—Smart Gingham Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.  
 No. 1416—Dress for the Young Miss. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.  
 No. 1302—Neat and Attractive House Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.  
**HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS**—Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper. Enclose 15c in stamps or coins (wrap coin carefully) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to FASHION DEPARTMENT. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam-allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly.  
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Orders can only be accepted up to the end of the first week in May. Only orders accompanied by subscriptions to The Guide will be accepted. The subscription can be either new or renewal, your own or anyone else's. If a renewal, the time paid for will be added on from the time the present subscription expires. The subscription entitles you to buy (but does not purchase) these exceptional varieties at these low prices stated. The subscription can be \$1.00 for one year—\$2.00 for three years (you save \$1.00)—or \$3.00 for five years (you save \$2.00).

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



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## You Never Can Tell

Continued from Page 24

The bag arrived; he heard the postmaster sorting its contents, saw the line form at the window. This time he was not first; he feared to ask the question that meant so much—independence, a home, a wife, old age spent in comfort. But he must, he knew he must, and he forced himself to the grating.

There his tongue refused its office, but the postmaster did not await the question.

"Nothin' for you, grandpa," he said. Grandpa bit his under lip, and made believe he failed to hear.

"What say?" he demanded.

"Nothin' for you."

So he had been tricked! Not only had he been robbed of his own store, but Aunt Purvis' little fund, the dollars that were to provide the sort of funeral she planned, had gone as well. And with the money had disappeared the dream of independence, the little home, the peaceful days to which they had looked forward together.

Grandpa Papkin's was a brave old spirit, and he did not groan aloud. With shoulders sagging, eyes dull, he tottered from the office, tottered up the road, tottered out of sight; and his years were multiplied and laid with crushing weight upon him.

The family were in bed when he stumbled up the walk and into the house—in bed, but not asleep.

"Let's see them divy-dends!" jeered his son.

At the cruelty of it grandpa crept up the stairs stifling a sob. But this was not the worst. Gibes he would bear; condemnation he could endure; but what would Aunt Purvis—no, Aunt Papkin, his wife—what would she say? He fell on his knees at the side of the bed, clutched his seamed old cheeks with gnarled fingers, and prayed that there would be no morning for him.

But he slept. After hours, nature demanded an end of his suffering, and eased his mind in the blankness of slumber.

After a time he started, raised his head, and listened. Vaguely, indistinctly, through the weight of sleep, he heard a clamor, a rhythmical thumping. In an instant he was fully awake, and all his misery surged back over him. The thumping continued, louder now.

"Somebody at the door," he muttered.

Feeling his way along the wall, he groped down the black stairs.

"Who's there?" he called.

"Jed Bright. Got somethin' for Grandpa Papkin. Shud 'a' brought it earlier, but I had to play the fiddle to the firemen's dance."

It was the postmaster. Grandpa tried to open the door, but his fumbling fingers refused to draw the bolt. Again and again he essayed futilely.

"James," he called at last, horsely, "come open the door!"

James, rubbing his eyes, stumbled out of his room and thrust the door open. Jed placed a long envelope in grandpa's hands.

"It's for you," he said. "Come by special delivery, so I brought it up myself. Couldn't git here sooner."

Grandpa tore open the envelope in the moonlight that streamed through the window, and drew out its contents. There was a brief letter, typewritten, but he did not wait to read it, for there was something else—a green slip of paper, oblong in shape. He held it near his eyes; then he sobbed aloud one great, deep sob of thankfulness. The divy-dend check was there—and it was enough.

There was one paragraph in the letter that grandpa's wife knows by heart. It said:

"I'm making believe that I did this for my own grandmother."

Today Grandpa Papkin and his wife live in a spick, span white cottage in the heart of the village; they own a horse and rig, and their days are happy. Grandpa is a figure in the community. Business men advise with him, and James, skeptical James—just listen to him:

"Father's a reemarkable man. Made all his money when he was nigh seventy years old. Auty-mobile manufacturer, he is, and one of the smartest business men in the county!"

Which shows that one never can tell.

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# News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

## Manitoba

### The Manitoba Campaign and the U.F.M.

The correspondence received at the Central office indicates general recognition that the U.F.M. as a body is an integral factor in the contest. As an association, we are represented on the Temperance Board. Our provincial board last year explicitly commended the cause to the districts and locals, and in each of the 24 rural constituency organizations set up, U.F.M. workers have been in the forefront of the work.

In spite of hard times, locals in various parts of the province are donating contributions from their funds to the campaign.

Here and there the correspondence indicates that some of our members have been inclined to believe the plea that the proposed bill offers real control and will improve conditions. No one thinks that who reads and studies the bill, and the facts of what it contains and does not contain, are being more widely circulated every day.

One of our district workers was in today. In answer to an enquiry, he said, "There is only one thing being said in our section of the country—solid for the cause of temperance." This is the answer to those who feel weak-kneed. There are whole areas in the province where violations of the act are practically unknown, and where the vote will parallel that of 1916, with the added strength of the women.

### Little Souris U.F.M. Resolutions

The two following resolutions were passed at a recent meeting of the Little Souris local:

**Farm Wages**—"Resolved that owing to present adverse farming conditions, we, the members of the Little Souris U.F.M., would suggest that \$30 to \$35 per month be a reasonable wage for farm laborers for the coming season."

**Farm Implements**—"Whereas, the prices of all farm products continue at a low level, while the prices of implements and all farm equipment have not been reduced and a rise of 10 per cent. in the price of farm implements is announced;

"Be it resolved that we refrain from the purchase of all farm machinery, and further that we co-operate in lending or renting implements to each other as the need arises."

### South Bay at Work

South Bay U.F.M. local is going ahead and looking forward to enrolling 100 per cent. membership. Their meetings which are held twice a month are well attended and they have found the fall and winter program of great help. Several box socials have been held to raise funds for delegates' expenses to conventions, and also for church work. The Band Girls' Club provided the program for their last social evening, raising money for the club by the sale of candy, ice cream, lunch, etc.

The local expects to take a very active part in the temperance campaign, and is working toward the development of the community spirit and keener interest in present day problems.

Some co-operative buying has been done through the local, co-operative purchasing of twine having been found very satisfactory.

## Saskatchewan

### Mornington Makes Things Hum

J. J. Adam, secretary of the Mornington G.G.A. has sent in a report which is worthy of special notice for the splendid work his local is doing, and for its influence on the entire district. It is said that "Nothing succeeds like success," and judging by this, standard Mornington has certainly succeeded.

In December last they organized a literary society, and have had meetings and debates every two weeks. Being midway between Kindersley and Glidden, they pluckily challenged both towns, and as a result had excellent

debates on the Bank Act, wheat marketing and the Vancouver grain route. The literary society has put on social evenings, debates, whist drives and dances.

The work done at Mornington has extended their fame, and they have invitations to debate from Ealingford, Wild Rose, Madison and Eaton, and after seeding they intend to visit the schoolhouses in the southern part of the municipality.

### Activities at Cobourg

Reporting on the winter's activities, E. A. Johnstone, secretary of the Cobourg local, in the Moose Jaw district, says they have held two straight business meetings, two social evenings, including business, games, songs, selections, etc., three debates, one address and one play, and at the time of writing were still looking forward to one radio concert, one social and a final entertainment. On the whole they have been well attended, a small orchestra contributing materially to their success.

As to membership, two opposing teams were appointed to canvass the neighborhood, but the results have not yet been reported to the Central office. Mr. Johnstone states, however, that they will be considerably better than in 1922. The penalty on the losing side is to put on a "real good entertainment." A pleasurable penalty, surely.

### Expect 75 per cent. at Ridgedale

"Although, as far as you know about the year 1923 Ridgedale local might be dead. I take great pleasure in saying it is very much alive," says Edmund J. Wood, secretary of the local. He adds: "Our local, I think, is going to be much better this year than it has been the last two."

They have abandoned the town as a meeting place, which they found unsatisfactory owing to its many attractions, and have reverted to their former practice of holding meetings in the country schools. They have held three debates during the winter, the last one between a local and a town team, which drew crowded attendances.

The secretary and president have spent two days canvassing, and have obtained several members, with the promise of more, and expect to have 75 per cent. of the farmers in membership. So far only two have declined to join.

### New Local at Chaplin

"Roseland" is the attractive name of a new local just organized at Chaplin, Sask., with a paid-up initial membership of 30. M. L. Arthur is the secretary, and he expects to raise the numbers to 40 as soon as the local gets going.

They have been having debates, dances and social programs during the winter, and the establishment of a grain growers' local is apparently the culmination of their efforts.

G. K. Slaney is president and Ray Youngman, vice-president, and the meetings are held in the Champion Hill school. Judging from the secretary's letter, the members have a thirst for knowledge which speaks well for their future success.

## Alberta

### Membership Doubled

The secretary of Waskatenau local reports that in spite of very hard times in the district their membership has doubled since last year, and that the members are not only paid-up, but regular and enthusiastic in attendance at the meetings. They are preparing a play, proceeds from which are to be donated to the 1921 deficit account.

### Speakers at Westwood

Westwood local at their last meeting heard a short address from Mrs. R. W. Barritt, president of the Red Deer Federal Constituency Association, and at their next meeting, R. O. German, president of the local, and also U.F.A. director for the constituency, will speak

on Banking and Finance. A resolution was passed that the local donate \$10 towards the 1921 deficit.

### Incorporate Co-operative Association

R. C. New, livestock shipping agent for the Waskatenau U.F.A. local and others in the district, reported at a recent district meeting that from the end of 1919 until January 31, 1923, livestock business amounting to \$57,000 had been transacted. During the last year, 155 farmers had shipped livestock through the central agency, 120 had bought twine, and 65 had shipped poultry and eggs. It was decided at this meeting to apply for the incorporation of the Waskatenau District Co-operative Association of the U.F.A. Ltd., and permanent officers are being elected at an early date.

### Accept I.O.U.'s

In order to give every farmer who is interested an opportunity to take part in the association's activities, High River local are accepting I.O.U.'s in payment of membership fees, to be redeemed in the fall.

### New Locals

A new local was organized lately in the Picture Butte district, E. J. Larter being elected secretary and E. P. Kane, vice-president. The president will be elected at a later meeting. The first undertaking of this local will be a benefit dance in aid of a widow whose house and furniture were destroyed recently by fire. A tree-planting campaign has also been planned.

Members of the Waskatenau local visited the neighboring district of War-spite recently, with the object of assisting in the re-organization of the local there. It was decided by those present to take action towards re-organization. Mr. McCormick was elected president, and a temporary secretary was ap-

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pointed. The other officers will be elected at an adjourned meeting.

Helmsdale is the name of a new local near Cereal. W. H. Adlington, who was in charge of the organization meeting, was elected secretary, and Thos. Pratt, president. This local begins with 15 paid-up members, and it is hoped that this number will shortly be increased to about 35. A resolution was passed requiring each member to bring another member to the next meeting, or pay a fine of one dollar.

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## Boys' and Girls' EXCELSIOR CLUB

The Grain Growers' Guide wants to find 1,000 of the smartest and most businesslike boys and girls in the farm homes, where The Guide goes every week, who would like to join the Excelsior Club. The Guide is going to give these boys and girls an opportunity to do something better than they ever did it before, that is what the Excelsior Club stands for—the very best.

The Guide is going to distribute \$100.00 in cash prizes to the members of the Excelsior Club (no membership fee) who do the best work in carrying out a project of their own at home. It may be in poultry or pigs or seed grain or fruit or any one of a dozen other different projects. You don't have to pay anything to join the Excelsior Club; all you have to do is to join the Club and agree to the rules, which are very simple and easy. One of the important rules is to keep a record of what you do in your project during the summer and give us a written report in November. All farm boys and girls from 10 to 16 years of age in Guide homes are eligible to join the Excelsior Club. Full particulars and application forms will be sent to all who send their name and address and age, written very plainly, to

The Secretary, The Excelsior Club  
C/O THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

## New Creations from Old Clothes

Continued from Page 15

the seam on the side rejuvenate an old skirt. How about that old suit packed away in moth balls? Now is an excellent time to make it into a dress. Remove the lining from the jacket and sew the coat to the skirt with a long-waisted effect. Use a loose narrow belt. Make a vestee for the front and your new dress will be very smart indeed.

You can often construct a smock or blouse from last summer's lightweight frocks. Voile, organdy and silk lend themselves to this particularly well. Sometimes when you are remaking a silk dress, a strip will be left, which can be hemmed and used as an everyday hair ribbon for little daughter. Silk blouses, now worn out, make charming camisoles by using straps over the shoulders.

In every household worn bedding linen and towels accumulate. The good portions of Turkish towels may be hemmed or edged with colored crochet and made into wash cloths. The worn portions may be dyed, cut into strips,

and made into bath or bedroom rugs. Old table cloths make everyday table napkins. If there is a wee babe in the house, the soft linen is unexcelled for baby towels and wash cloths.

Use plenty of imagination with your "making over" and the drudgery of the work will give way to the splendid fun of creating something new out of something old.

## Speaking of Gardens

Continued from Page 17

the kitchen door, an old barrel standing near. Into this, the woman throws all her rubbish—making a glorious meal for the flies. Many houses have no fence around them, and so cows, pigs and other animals wander in the yard at will. There are no laws to force women to keep their yards clean in the country; but I think for their own sakes they should want to do so. Any lover of a garden will make her husband put up a fence, then she will have one beautiful spot which she can call her own and in which she can rest from her work. It is healthy, clean work. It is good for

her mind and body. She can take her children with her. As a rule, children love to work in a garden.

I choose the flowers that have the sweetest scent, and those which can best stand the frost. I have flowers earlier and later than anyone around here. Lately a woman has moved into our locality and she had a lovely garden. I learned a great deal from her. One thing I learned is that there is nothing suitable to line the border of the path up to the house as firebush. Try this. It looks grand. Strangers from town often stopped their cars to ask her what it was. We are going to plant it this year.

I do not see how a woman can love her home and not want to surround it with flowers. Some women have pleaded that they have "no time to bother with flowers." They are so tied down by the things of earth—things that make or save money—that they will raise an acre or two of vegetables but not a foot of flowers.

A flower garden should be just in front of the house, if not all around. Flowers raised away from the house are seldom cultivated. A woman should be able to step outside and be at once in her flower garden. When she feels tired out, she should make a point of going to her garden and she should have a chair or a bench always there. Some women insist on forty winks every day. These women are quite right; but couldn't they also insist on several visits to the garden during the day?

Most women have an ideal home, somewhere in their dreams! Some may get it, some may not. Why not approach as near our ideal by having a flower garden. It will make life brighter, happier and healthier.—Mrs. Nestor Noel.

## Settings Free for Youngsters

The American White Orpington Club, composed of the most progressive and prominent breeders of this splendid breed of poultry, has recently organized

## Ten Doo Dad Books Free

Each one of the ten boys and girls who send the best colored Doo Dad picture from The Guide will get a free copy of the great big Doo Dad book. There will be ten prizes every week, but no boy or girl will be allowed to earn more than one prize. Color the picture on this page with crayon or watercolor, write your name, address and age on the margin and mail it to Doc Sawbones, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The following boys and girls won Doo Dad books this week:

Bertha Gruze, Alberta.  
Viola Shultz, Alberta.  
Herbert Conog, Alberta.  
Eleanor Mark, Saskatchewan.  
Robbie French, Saskatchewan.  
Howard Rogers, Saskatchewan.  
Peter Thiesen, Saskatchewan.  
Alice Heal, Manitoba.  
Gladys McGhie, Manitoba.  
Arthur Averill, Manitoba.

A great many of the boys and girls forget to color the sky and the ground. The picture will have a much better chance of winning a prize if it is all colored.

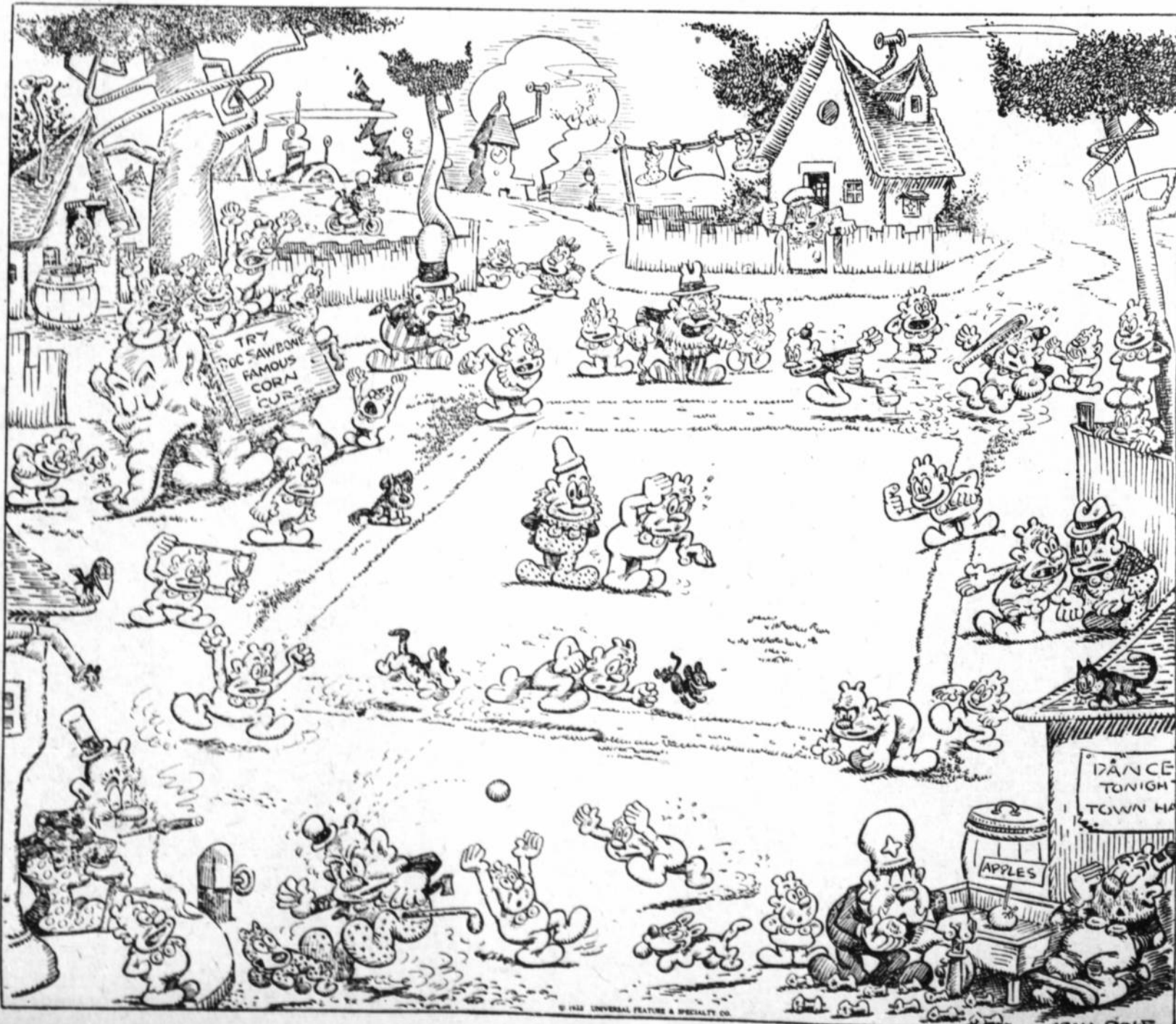
If you colored one of the pictures and sent it in and did not get a prize, don't be discouraged—try again and perhaps you will get one next time.

a Junior Member Department, or Boys' and Girls' Club. The club has taken this plan to popularize their breed and, at the same time, are doing a very commendable work in assisting youngsters who are ambitious to own some real standard bred poultry. Last year in one state the White Orpington breeders supplied the boys and girls about forty settings of eggs and it is expected this year they will donate at least one hundred settings. Other states and provinces are planning to do almost as well. The majority of these breeders are selling eggs at from five to \$15 per setting, but are desirous of making future breeders by donating the eggs. Boys and girls all over the country are joining and during the past poultry show season many of them exhibited their birds and took prizes.

Any boy or girl interested should apply to the provincial secretary, S. W. Exley, Conquest, Sask. The club sends to all its members, including junior members, a monthly magazine containing information of the breed and many helpful articles on the breeding, hatching and raising of chicks.

## THE FIRST GAME OF THE SEASON

In a small three-cornered plot of ground in the outskirts of Dooville stood the quaint, crooked, little house of the widow Malone. On one side there was a road that, a little further on, passed in front of Mr. O'Brien's cottage. On the other side of the widow Malone's crooked little house there was another road that turned and passed the backyard fence of another little Doo Dad householder. In between the two roads there was a little plot of ground. On this plot the grass was very, very green. In the centre of the plot a square was laid out by well-worn paths. Sure—that is what it is—a ball diamond, and this is the very first game of the season. Nicholas Nutt is the umpire. He looks very wise. Nicholas brought Tiny to the ball ground but Tiny was tired and went to sleep. It makes it very nice for the little Doo Dads, for Tiny is almost as good as a grand stand. It's a shame that the little fellow behind could not get up to see the game. But—when that spider begins crawling around inside Tiny's trunk, Tiny may become excited, and, if he does, the little chap will be better off where he is. Those two old fellows seem to think that Poly made a great hit. Roly had to get in the way. I expect Doc Sawbones will have to rub Roly's noodle with arnica. Of course, Old Sleepy Sam had to take a nap and there was no one to watch his fine juicy apples. Flannelfeet thought he would sample them. From the looks of the cart and the pile of cores on the ground, Flannelfeet must have thought the apples were very good. Poly must have hit that ball an awful wallop. Of course, Old Grouch had to get in the way. It would be just like him to blame Poly.





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**SELLING—REGISTERED STALLIONS—ONE,** aged, 12 years, weight 2,000, black, Percheron, imported. One, aged seven years, weight 1,750, iron grey. One Clydesdale, age 12 years, weight 1,850. These horses have A1 certificate. Will give good terms, or would trade for cattle or small tractor. E. B. Jasper, Hartney, Man. 15-2

**REGISTERED CLYDE STALLION, WEIGHT** 1,900, rising four years old, by the good show stallion, Edward Garnet. Angus McCormack, Castor, Alberta. 14-4

**SELLING—REGISTERED BAY PERCHERON** stallion, eight years, first-class certificate, weight about 1,900. Take good care of mares part payment. Haydock Bros., Marshall, Sask. 15-3

**SELLING—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION,** weight 2,000, rising seven, priced to sell. Bruce McMurtry, Pierson, Manitoba. 15-3

**SELL OR HIRE—CLYDESDALE STALLION,** six years, weight 1,900. Write for particulars. J. Postlethwaite, Unity, Sask. 14-2

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**FOR SALE OR TRADE—PURE-BRED PER-** cheron stallion, Colonel, 9132. H. A. Mack, Redvers, Sask. 14-3

**SELLING—SHIRE STALLION, MULL SUR-** veyor, registered, black, class A, ton. A. H. Haines, Strathmore, Alta. 14-3

**SELLING—TWO CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,** pure-bred, rising three; also several fillies. Luther Lick, Davidson, Sask. 11-6

**PERCHERON STALLION, CLASS A, TON,** black, seven years, sell or club. Trade for seed oats. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 11-6

**PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS—** Big, sound and sure. Priced low. Easy terms. A. L. Watson, Talmage, Sask. 11-6

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**FOR SALE OR TRADE—CLYDESDALE STAL-** lion, Wyoma's Heir, 12 years old, for young cattle or horses. Frank Grady, Neepawa, Man. 15-3

**REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON STALLION,** seven years; weight about ton; for sale, cheap. Box 7, Gray, Sask. 15-4

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, DUN-** ure Bryan, \$200. V. Cornish, Eyebrow, Sask. 13-3

**CATTLE—Various**

**WANTED—A NUMBER OF PURE-BRED, HIGH-** milking test cows, young cows preferred. State breed, age, milk test, when due, price. Box B, Bismar, Sask. 15-2

**Shorthorns**

**SELLING—PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS,** bulls and females, bargain prices. J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 14-3

**FOR SALE—STRAIGHT SCOTCH SHORT-** horn bull, rising two years. Claret family. H. J. Minor & Sons, Earl Grey, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—SHORTHORN PURE-BRED BULL,** one year old, \$75. E. Knudson, Donald, Alta. 15-2

**SHORTHORN BULL CALVES, DUAL-PURPOSE** stock. Harry Rosom, Davis, Sask. 11-5

**Holsteins**

**SELLING—THREE-YEAR HOLSTEIN BULL,** \$100. Mrs. Mary Niekam, Waseon, Sask. 15-3

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**The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.**

**Herefords**

**EDEN GROVE FARM IMPORTED MEREFOED** herd bull for sale, five years old, guaranteed pure and right every way. Price, \$150. Unity, Jno. T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 14-4

**SELLING—HEREFORDS FROM ACCREDITED** herds, registered bulls, females. Prices right. Superior quality. Inspection invited. Terms arranged. H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man. 7-11

**SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL,** coming six, 30238, or exchange for one as good. Arthur Chicombe, Storthoaks, Sask. 15-4

**Aberdeen-Angus**

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE ABER-** deen-Angus bulls, five years old, Panmure of Glenearnock, 18045; Glenearnock Eclipse 3rd, 18027; McGregor bred; Nat of Willow Lea, 17134, bred by Kerr. A. H. Thompson, secretary, High View Stock Association, Kennedy, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL,** age seven, \$150, f.o.b. Westlock. P. Hooper, Paddle River, Alta. 13-6

**SELLING—CAR WELL-BRED GRADE ANGUS** females. A. C. Anderson, Dubuc, Sask.

**SWINE**

**BRED SOWS FOR SALE**

CHOICE Tamworths and Berkshires, due to farrow in April and May.

Apply: Animal Husbandry Department University of Saskatchewan Saskatoon, Sask.

**Poland-Chinas**

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA** boar, 10 months, \$20. Thos. W. Howell, Findlater, Sask.

**Yorkshires**

**LARGE, IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, FROM** mature stock, farrowed February, \$12, eight weeks, including papers. Albert Martin, Antler, Sask. 15-6

**AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE STRAIN, REGIS-** tered Yorkshire boar, August farrow, \$35. W. Troughton, Cardale, Man. 15-2

**YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, BORN MARCH** 19, \$14, eight weeks, papers free. Armstrong Turnbull, Box 80, Rathwell, Man. 13-6

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, MARCH FAR-** row, from large, prolific, mature parents. C. Holtsman, Fluke, Sask. 13-6

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, OCTOBER FAR-** row, choice, thrifty ones, papers; crates furnished, \$25. W. L. Smith, Indian Head, Sask. 13-3

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, FROM PRIZE** winners. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. 14-1

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS, JANUARY** farrow, \$12 each, papers furnished Edward Kerton, Bladworth, Sask. 14-3

**Duroc-Jerseys**

**REGISTERED DUROCS, EITHER SEX, TWO** years, \$50; September farrowed, \$25. March pigs at eight weeks, \$20; two, \$35. S. K. Stovel, Riverhurst, Sask. 14-2

**PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY HOGS, EIGHT** weeks old, long type, good kind, \$10 each, papers free. Sam Boffey, Bowden, Alta. 14-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED DUROC-BRED SOWS,** with papers, \$25 each. J. H. Hicks, Ladecbe, Sask. 11-6

**Tamworths**

**SELLING—YOUNG TAMWORTH PIGS, PURE-** bred, farrowed March 12. D. A. Brown, Rumsey, Alta. 15-3

**TAMWORTH WEANLINGS, \$12, WITH** papers. Mack Ross, Cereal, Alta. 14-3

**Hampshires**

**CHOICE HAMPSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$20 EACH;** two for \$35; three for \$50, at eight weeks. Papers free, express prepaid. B. H. Cawthra, Ernfold, Sask. 15-2

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$16,** \$30 pair, delivered. Yearling boar, \$40. W. Ellerton, Lawton, Sask. 14-2

**Berkshires**

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE HOGS, BOTH SEX,** eight weeks old, papers \$10. James Fry, Kirkella, Man. 13-3

**POULTRY**

**BABY CHICKS**

PRODUCED from acclimatized Manitoba stock. Hatched in Winnipeg. U.P.F.H. Chicks are big, strong, husky fellows, that live and grow fast; no long journey to impair vitality. We guarantee safe delivery. Our beautiful Chick Book, given full particulars. Be sure to get a copy and order early. Write today. UNITED POULTRY FARMS HATCHERY, WINNIPEG.

**WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS—BUY** direct from a reliable breeder and be assured of acclimatized stock and satisfaction. Price per 100, April, \$30; May, \$25; June, \$20. Safe arrival guaranteed. Ten per cent discount for cash with orders booked before April 15th. White Feather Poultry Yard, Deloraine, Man. 10-6

**CHICKS—WE SHIP EVERYWHERE. CHARGES** paid. Safe arrival guaranteed. 20 thoroughbred varieties, hatched right. Members International Baby Chick Association. Write for catalog and reduced prices. Mammoth Hatchery, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 14-6

**BABY CHICKS—ANY QUANTITY OR BREED** supplied. Pure-bred, guaranteed egg-laying strain. 95 per cent. alive at your station. Custom hatching. Book your order now. Catalog free. Alex. Taylor, 311 Colony St., Winnipeg. 11-11

**BABY CHICKS—GUARANTEED PURE-BRED,** from high egg record strains, 100 per cent. live delivery guaranteed. All leading varieties. Winning's oldest Baby Chick plant. Catalog free. E. S. Miller, 315 Donald Street, Winnipeg. 10-11

**BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED, GUARANTEED** egg-laying strains. Hatched in Winnipeg, assuring prompt shipment. Also custom hatching. Write for price list. Western Hatcheries, Simcoe and St. Matthews, Winnipeg. 15-6

**BABY CHICK HEADQUARTERS—TEN PURE-** bred varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. George A. Frame, Nairn Poultry Farm, Box 6060, Winnipeg, Man. 13-8

**DICK McKEE'S BABY CHICKS. CATALOG** free. Shaunavon, Sask. 11-65

**Various**

**PARTRIDGE, GOLDEN, BLACK WYAN-** dottes, Black Minorcas, both combs, White Orpingtons: Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Brandon winners winter-laying strains. Stock and eggs (\$3.00 for 15). T. Merryweather, Swan River, Man. 13-3

**CHANTECLERS AND "SINGLE" COMB RHODE** Island Red cockerels, pullets prize winners. Saskatoon and wherever shown. Hatching eggs in season. Iwana Poultry Ranch, Asquith, Sask. 13-7

**BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horns. Bred Rocks, White Wyandotte eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00, 50; \$8.00, 100. E. W. Anderson, Box 136, Fleming, Sask. 13-6

**WANTED—UP TO A 1,000 GOOD BREEDING** ewes to run on shares. A. Sanborn, Chaplin, Sask. 11-5

**FOR SALE—SHROPSHIRE GRADE EWES,** lambing soon. H. L. Gates, Moose Jaw, Sask. 12-4

**POULTRY**

**See also General Miscellaneous**

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 30** pounds, \$10, \$5.00; hens, beauties, \$7.00, \$5.00; Toulouse geese, \$6.00; ganders, \$6.00; large, single comb, black Minorcas, cockerels, \$4.00. Snap! Jersey bull calves, \$12. Collie pups, guaranteed good, males, \$5.00; females, \$3.00. Purple Stock Farm, Cranell, Man. 14-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 24-25 POUNDS,** \$7.50; turkey and Toulouse geese eggs, 40 cents; White Wyandotte eggs, from trap-nested hens and beautiful Lund cockerels, \$2.00 setting. J. Rodger, Macdonald, Man. 14-5

**R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** \$1.50; Bronze turkey hens, 14, 15 pounds, \$3.00; one young tom, 26 pounds, \$6.00. Must sell. George White, Girvin, Sask. 14-2

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS FROM** pure-bred stock, 35 cents each; White Wyandotte eggs, winter laying strain, \$1.50, 15. Mrs. Major Willows, Sask. 12-6

**EDEN GROVE FARM HATCHING EGGS AND** baby chicks. Bred Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns. Write for free mating list. Jno. T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 14-6

**SELLING—COCKERELS—SINGLE COMB,** Rhode Island Red, White Plymouth Rock; won 13 first prizes, Regina show. Eggs for hatching. H. K. Goldnick, Box 83, Regina, Sask. 14-6

**PLAN TO PLANT ANOTHER TREE—LILAC,** Honeyuckle, Elder or other hardy shrubs, 2-3 ft., 50 cents each. The Patmore Nursery Co., Brandon, Man. 14-6

**EGGS, EXHIBITION PENS, WHITE WYAN-** dottes, \$5.00 and \$3.00 for 15; R. C. Brown Leghorns, \$3.00 and \$2.00. C. R. Evans, Plaplot, Sask. 15-3

**HAVE MATED SIX PENS OF BARRED ROCKS,** White Wyandottes and S. C. W. Leghorns. A card will bring mating list to you. S. H. Jones, Blaine Lake, Sask. 15-2

**EGGS, FROM SELECTED BUFF ORPINGTONS,** ten cents each; Mammoth White Pekin duck eggs, 20 cents each. Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 13-8

**BLACK LANGSHAN, LIGHT BRAHMA, 15** eggs, \$1.75. A. White, Fairlight, Sask. 14-2

**Turkeys, Ducks and Geese**

**WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, FIRST PRIZE** drake, Winnipeg Poultry Show, heading pen. Orders in rotation, \$3.00 setting. Mrs. Boni, Redlyn, Sask. 13-5

**SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** eggs at 30 cents each. Mrs. A. Novak, Cheadle, Alta. 15-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** hens, University strain, from a 45-pound tom, \$5.00. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 15-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** eggs, from 40-pound tom and 18-pound hens, 40 cents each. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 15-6

**CHOICE PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE** geese, \$5.00; ganders, \$7.00; trio, \$15. Mrs. J. D. Wheeler, Tofield, Alta. 15-6

**SELLING—CHOICE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS,** \$6.00; hens, two years old, laying, \$6.00; young hens, \$5.00. Nellie Frostad, Kincaid, Sask. 15-6

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, LARGE** or small quantities, 25 cents each. J. Edmundson, Kellie, Man. 13-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$6.00;** hens, \$4.00; eggs, 25 cents. Orders booked. W. A. Davenport, Macoun, Sask. 12-6

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, SET-** ting, \$3.50. Mrs. James McKenzie, Sceptre, Sask. 15-3

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. A. Anderson, Newdale, Man. 15-2

**MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, 50** cents each, from prize-winning strain. Mrs. J. D. Wheeler, Tofield, Alta. 15-2

**INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES, \$3.00; EGGS,** \$3.00 setting. Cloverset Farm, Edmonton, Alta.

**POULTRY**

**See also General Miscellaneous**

**HEAVY - LAYING WHITE AND BARRED** Rocks. Better stock, better value. White Rocks, "Lady Ella" (282 eggs) strain; Barred Rocks, "Lady Ada" (290 eggs) strain. Eggs, 15 for \$5.00; 30 for \$8.00. Both light and dark matings in Barred Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, Calgary. 15-7

**BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON 19** prizes and three specials on 21 entries Provincial Winter Fair, Regina, just closed. Excellent layers. Cockerels, \$5.00 up; eggs, \$5.00. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 15-7

**BARRED ROCKS—(THE INVINCIBLES), 600** satisfied customers. Exhibition cockerels, \$5.00, \$7.50 up; 261-egg line, \$3.50, \$5.00; pullets, \$2.50 up. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** from Parks' \$55 vics. Over 30 years trap-nesting. \$3.00 and \$5.00. Eggs, \$2.50 setting. Quantities discount. Infertiles replaced free. Kachel, Huxley, Alta. 11-4

**HIGHEST EGG-PRODUCING PEN OF BARRED** Rocks in Canada, demonstrated at the egg-laying contest, Agassiz, B.C. My birds direct from this pen, 1922. Few settings, \$3.00. Chas. Clarke, Vernon, B.C. 11-4

**HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED** Rocks, good winter layers, headed by University's choicest egg type cockerels, 15, \$1.85; 45, \$5.00 prepaid. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 15-6

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM AP-** proved pen, fine, big birds, \$5.00 and \$7.50 each. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 setting. F. E. Merritt, Melita, Man. 11-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID** winter layers, hatching eggs, 15 for \$2.00; 30 for \$3.00; 100, \$8.00. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 15-6

**20 MAY HATCHED, HEAVY, WELL MARKED,** pure-bred Barred Rock cockerels, splendid winter-laying strain, \$3.50. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 14-2

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$3.00 AND \$5.00 SET-** ting, from prize stock. Best from first prize cockerel, Manitoba and Saskatchewan cup. Rev. Leith & Son, Brandon, Man. 14-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** beautiful birds, \$2.00. Mrs. J. Mulligan, Watrous, Sask. 14-3

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, GUILD'S LAYING** strain. From eggs imported 1922. Two pens, \$2.50 and \$4.00 setting. Cockerels for sale. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 14-5

**GOVERNMENT, INSPECTED PURE-BRED** White Rocks eggs of high-laying strain of 282 and 286 egg production, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. A. Dunbar, Delta, Alta. 14-5

**BARRED ROCK EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY,** strong healthy birds, \$2.00 for 15. Jas. McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 14-3

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—WHILE THEY** last, \$2.50, or two for \$4.00. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 14-3

**BARRED ROCK COCKEREL, BRED-TO-LAY,** University strain, \$3.00. Jas. McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask. 14-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, EGGS, \$15, 30,** \$3.00; 50, \$5.00. Mrs. McMeekin, Griswold, Man. 15-2

**CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK-** erels, \$2.00. Peter Anderson, Fannystelle, Man. 14-4

**SELLING—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS,** American strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. T. A. Fox, North Portal, Sask. 12-4

**STOP! "BUSY B" BARRED ROCK EGGS,** 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; pure-bred stock. Mrs. A. Cooper, Trebank, Man. 12-4



## Wyandottes

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM WHITE WYANDOTTES**, daughters of first prize pen, Manitoba egg-laying contest, mated with cockerels from pen which laid 240 to 280 eggs each, price, \$2.50, 15. Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50, 10. Mrs. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 13-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM TYPE** hens and superior males. Flock culled for years for high egg production, 15 eggs, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; 100, \$8.00. Orders booked as received. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. R. Carrothers, Creelman, Sask. 14-8

**HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB** White Wyandottes, pullets, Martin strain cockerels, hatched from eggs direct from Martin's Snowdrift and White Wonder pens, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.75 per 50; \$7.00 per 120. Victor Fells, Gravel, Sask. 13-8

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE** Wyandottes, Rose Comb, University strain, culled by expert. Careful packing guaranteed, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 12-11

**WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, BUFF**, \$3.00; Golden, Columbia, Partridge, \$2.50; Silver White, \$2.00. After May 15, \$1.00 less; Silver Partridge cockerels, \$2.00. W. R. Stockton, Wordsworth, Sask. 15-6

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING** eggs, from government selected stock, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.50 per 30; \$7.50 per 45; \$15 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 15-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—MARTIN'S REGAL-DORCAS** from stock direct from originator; hatching eggs \$1.50 15; \$8.00, 100. John Hancock, Baldur, Man. 15-6

**BESIDES WINNING PRIZES, OUR PURE-BRED** White Wyandottes are healthy, uniform, standard size and real good layers. Eggs, \$2.50 for 15; \$4.00 for 30. Walter Bros., Qu'Appelle, Sask. 15-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FROM INTERNATIONAL** laying contests winning strain, \$3.00, setting. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton, Alberta. 13-4

**TRAPNESTED WINTER-LAYING WHITE** Wyandottes, Hardy, healthy, free range. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Special price, \$4.00 per 15. Gramere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 13-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—FROM PRIZE-WINNING** and trap-nested laying stock, over 200-egg record, choice cockerels, \$5.00 and \$3.00. E. J. Hargreaves, Box 80, Radville, Sask. 11-5

**UNIVERSITY-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, \$3.00; White Holland turkey toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. A. Holbrook, Kinley, Sask. 11-5

**HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S REGAL-DORCAS** White Wyandottes, \$2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. E. Dyer, Box 150, Carlyle, Sask. 14-6

**FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS**, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100. Mrs. H. Lintott, Sidney, Man. 14-3

**MARTIN'S REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES**, \$1.00 setting; \$7.00, 100. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 14-6

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte laying strain, \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 for six. Mrs. Fred Gruenerud, Broderick, Sask. 13-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BEAUTIES**, best laying Regal-Dorcas, \$2.00, \$3.50, \$5.00. James Alderson, Broderick, Sask. 13-3

**SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS**, \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 50; \$9.00 for 100. Robert Multhead, Carberry, Man. 15-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS, \$2.00 FOR 15**, from Guild's trap-nested record layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Duff, 148 Argyle St., Winnipeg. 14-6

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE SETTINGS**, \$2.25. Clyde Stauffer, Alask, Sask. 12-5

**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, \$3.00 SETTING**. M. Culp, Mossbank, Sask. 15-5

**PURE-BRED SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS**, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 14-2

## Leghorns

**HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED SINGLE** Comb White Leghorns, from Palmer's silver medal, winter-laying stock. You can't buy better eggs than ours at any price. 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30 eggs, \$2.75; 50 eggs, \$4.00; 100 eggs, \$7.00. J. E. Gamey, Box 27, phone 79-14, Newdale, Man. 14-3

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS**. From my birds which took first, second and third at Swift Current. Cross them with any kind and get pullets that will lay. \$3.00 each, \$5.00, two. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 12-6

**GOVERNMENT BANNED, FERRIS STRAIN**. S. C. White Leghorns eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$12 per 100. I keep the best. J. A. Stewart, Druggist, Prince Albert, Sask. 14-5

**ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR** hatching, heavy laying strain, adapted to cold climate, \$1.50 per setting, postpaid. Mrs. Ralph Claypool, Sherrard, Sask. 14-6

**TOM BARRON, 282-EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS** and Wyandottes, 90 pullets laid 81 eggs, December 17, 1921. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 12-5

**S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS, HEAVY WINNER**. Brandon, choice cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 12-5

**PURE-BRED COCKERELS, SINGLE COMB** White Leghorn, \$1.50. M. Melver, Limerick, Sask. 14-8

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50** per 15; \$7.00 per 100. Ben Lammers, Lancer, Sask. 15-3

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, FROM HEAVY** winter layers, \$1.25 for 15 and \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 15-3

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$2.00** 15. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 15-6

## Anconas

**ROSE COMB ANCONAS, 15 EGGS, \$1.75; \$7.00** per 100; fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 15-8

## Minorcas

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCAS**, hatching eggs, 70 cents doz. by the crate. Peter Donnelly, Herbert, Sask. 14-6

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS**, 15 eggs, \$2.00. Herbert Robson, Melfort, Sask. 14-6

**PURE-BRED S. C. MINORCA COCKERELS**, \$4.00. Mrs. J. J. Reis, Loreburn, Sask. 12-5

## Orpingtons

**ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-** bred prize winners, Buffs, \$2.00; Whites, \$2.50; Blacks, \$3.00 per setting of 15. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 14-6

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, McARTHUR** laying strain, \$2.25 each. George White, Redvers, Sask. 14-3

**WHITE ORPINGTONS, POORMAN'S STRAIN**, 15 eggs, \$3.00; 30 eggs, \$5.00. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 11-6

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS**, special pen, high record layers, 18, \$1.75. H. A. Sorenson, Killam, Alta. 15-3

**FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00**, 15. C. E. Hicks, Marquis, Sask. 15-2

## Rhode Islands

**ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY—AT SASK-**atoon, Brandon and Regina this winter our birds won 25 prizes, including first cockerels, first pullet, second and third laying pens. Choice cockerels for sale, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Some prize winners, \$10 to \$20. Eggs for hatching, \$10, \$5.00 and \$2.50. per setting. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Temler, Sask. 14-3

**SELLING—CLERKE'S UTILITY RHODE ISLAND** Reds, Rose and Single comb winner at shows and egg-laying contests, cockerels, \$5.00; eggs, \$3.00 setting; baby chicks, \$35, 100. Robert N. Clerke, Vernon, B.C. 11-6

**RASH'S PAYSTREAK, RED FARM, PURPLE** Springs, Alberta. Dark heavy egg type females. Exhibition colored males from dams with records to 329 eggs. Both combs, settings, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. 14-2

**EGGS FOR HATCHING, ROSE COMB RHODE** Islands, prize-winning stock. My 50 hens during November, December, January, laid 850 eggs; \$2.00, setting; two settings, \$3.00; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. A. Smith, Box 7, Roblin, Man. 11-6

**SINGLE AND ROSE COMB COCKERELS**, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Eggs in season. Write for mating list. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 11-6

**HATCHING EGGS—SINGLE COMB REDS**. Specially mated pens, \$3.50 per 15; free range, \$2.00; cockerels, \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 11-6

**ROSE COMB REDS, GOVERNMENT AP-**proved, bred-to-lay, 15 trap-nested eggs, \$3.00; chicks, 25 cents. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 13-6

**GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Reds, winners Guelph, Brandon, Winnipeg, Neepawa, Dauphin, Assiniboia. Write wants, Gordon Transcona, Manitoba. 13-5

**SCOTT'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** hatching eggs, winners four firsts, three thirds, Winnipeg Show. Write for prices. Box 43, Portage la Prairie, Man. 14-2

**SELLING—CHOICE S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED** cockerels, \$3.00 net, bred from heavy layers and prize-winning cocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. Bond, Iricana, Alta. 14-2

**ROSE COMB REDS—IT'S THE STRAIN THAT** counts. Get them right. 15 eggs for two dollars; 30 for three fifty. Rev. W. H. Stratton, Bredenburg, Sask. 15-3

**KALLAL'S ROSE/COMB REDS—EGGS FROM** utility and exhibition strain. Pen headed by first Edmonton pen cockerel, 15 eggs, \$2.50. C. J. Kallal, Tofield, Alta. 15-2

**HATCHING EGGS, ROSE COMB REDS**. University strain, heavy winter layers, \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00, 50; \$7.00, 100. L. Webster, Tichfield, Sask. 15-7

**PURE - BRED RED COCKERELS, SINGLE** combs, selected, bred-to-lay, \$2.50. Arthur Dennis, Parkman, Sask. 14-3

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red eggs, \$2.00 setting 15; three settings or more, \$1.75 setting. Angus Eby, Drake, Sask. 14-3

**SPECIAL HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY** R. I. Reds, Single Comb, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Thos. Jordan, Broadview, Sask. 15-2

**ROSE COMB HATCHING EGGS FROM PRIZE-** winning, heavy-laying strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.50 per 50. Arthur J. Smith, Temler, Sask. 14-3

**30 R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS, CLOSING OUT** at \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs in season. C. Deer, Canora, Sask. 15-2

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**ORLOFFS, MAHOGANY AND WHITE**, wonderful layers in cold weather. Order your eggs early. From finest stock in America. Special prices. Free announcement. John R. Kennedy, 1357 Kingston Road., Toronto, Canada. 13-5

**ORLOFF COCKERELS, \$4.00; HATCHING** eggs, \$2.50 per setting. Evangeline Martin, Roland, Man. 12-5

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**KILL THE LICE** with Stanfield's Lice Kill—The vent. treatment. Guaranteed to kill every louse or mite refunded. If dealer cannot supply genuine Stanfield's, order direct. Tube treats 200 birds, 50 cents. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 14-6

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**SELLING—MIDLAND HAY, \$5.00 TON. RED** Top, Upland, Timothy, prices on request. B. I. Sigvaldason, Arborg, Man. 14-3

**FOR SALE—CAR FRED OATS, 40 CENTS PER** bushel f.o.b. Box 66, Imperial, Sask. 14-3

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuffi



## The Weather Chart

Our druggist gives a weather chart that knows the future all by heart. The program of the weather man, the details of his monthly plan, his category day by day, have leaked out somehow by the way. Here's how it reads: "From 1st to 3rd, both storms and blizzards may be heard; throughout the north from 4th to 5th, the mercury declines to lift; 6th to 7th, sleet and snow may be expected here below; 8th to 10th, increasing gale, in southern portions slush and hail; 11th-12th, a colder spell, bad chilblain weather, wrap up well; 13th to the 23rd, inclement days for man and bird, sudden changes, frigid nights, sun-dogs, squalls and northern lights; 24th to 31st, chill winds howling at their worst." It is a long, chill-warded tale of brewing storms and rabid gale! Some days we rise and looking out see dancing blizzards all about; then my good wife says, "What a sight! That weather chart is always right!" Again we rise and hear the roar of winds against the pane and door; "Now look at that!" my wife will say, "the chart foretold a storm today!" We rise again and find it cold; "All this," she says, "has been foretold!" That magic chart! All gales that blow, all clouds that carry sleet and snow, all whirling gusts that roar and dance are well reported in advance!

## DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

**WELL-BRED COLLIE PUPPIES, MALES, \$5.00;** females, \$2.50; dog, eight months, \$10, heeler, Arthur Dennis, Parkman, Sask. 14-3

**COLLIE PUPS—GUARANTEED HEELERS, FE-**males, \$3.00; males, \$5.00. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 14-3

**SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPPIES, GREY-**flag cross, \$15 pair. W. Miller, Woodside, Man. 14-3

## SEEDS

See also General Miscellaneous

## Registered Seed Grain

**SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS**, second generation, the product of 13 years' hand-selection, absolutely clean and free from any grain or impurities, 99% germination, 75 cents f.o.b., 90 cents sealed and sacked; 50 cents bushel must accompany order. W. Nesbitt, Superb, Sask. 14-3

**STEELE'S REGISTERED BANNER OATS** again win first prize provincial seed fair, Saskatoon. Still a considerable quantity on hand, in three-bushel sealed sacks, first generation, \$1.25 bushel; second generation, \$1.00. I. J. Steele, Lloydminster, Sask. 14-3

**SELLING—"MARQUIS 7" REGISTERED** wheat, first generation, limited quantity, pure, choice, absolutely clean, from university Elite stock, government field test 97, germination 97. Information and price, Thos. C. Bennett, Laura, Sask. 14-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS, IN-**spected in field, sacked and sealed. Price, first generation, \$1.10; second, 90 cents. Chas. Grant, Edam, Sask. 13-3

**REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND** generation, cleaned and sacked, \$1.50 per bushel, absolutely clean, germination 98 per cent. A. H. Bryan, Bridgeford, Sask. 14-2

**REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND** generation, germination 99%, sacked and sealed, \$1.50 per bushel. James Rugg, Elstow, Sask. 15-3

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**PLAN TO PLANT ANOTHER TREE—20** young trees, Russian willows or poplars, \$1.00, postpaid. The Patmore Nursery Co., Brandon, Man. 14-3

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**EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, DR. WHEELER** stock. Under almost drought conditions, 1921, out-yielded Marquis 27 per cent., nine days earlier; 1922 out-yielded Marquis 42 per cent., eight days earlier. Grade No. 1, bushel, \$2.25; over bushel, \$2.00. T. Colquette, Aldworth Seed Farm, Strongfield, Sask. 14-3

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**EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, IMPROVED** strain of Red Bobs, yield 1922, 46 bushels per acre, eight days earlier than Marquis; easier threshed; strong straw, strain and quality guaranteed; No. 1 Northern, \$2.65 bushel, bags free; 10 bushel lots, \$2.25. Malcolm Nicolson, Semans, Sask. 14-3

**BUCKWHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL, BAGS EXTRA**. Mammoth Brome turkeys—Toms, 20-24 lbs., \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. A. E. Cox, Elm Creek, Man. 11-6

**SELLING—MARQUIS AND RUBY WHEAT**, third generation, germination 96%, \$1.50 bushel, bags included. Sold with registration certificate. E. J. Stanfield, Atwater, Sask. 13-3

**RED BOBS SUPREME—SEED DIRECT FROM** Seager Wheeler, guaranteed pure, clean, \$1.50, f.o.b. Tuganaka. T. W. Russell, Tuganaka, Sask. 14-6

**CHOICE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—F.O.B.** Huxley, \$1.25; at granary, \$1.10. Chicken feed, cheap. Robinson, Wimborne, Alta. 13-4

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**SELLING—PURE KUBANKA SEED WHEAT**, Bark and O.A.C. barley, high germination. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 11-6

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**SELLING—CANADIAN THORPE BARLEY**, yielded 54 bushels per acre 1922, cleaned and sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. W. Russell, Tuganaka, Sask. 13-6

**SELLING—BARK BARLEY, 75 CENTS; MEN-**sury barley, prize seed, six-row, 65 cents; cleaned, sacks extra. Wm. Jackson, Box 121, Oak Lake, Man. Phone 50-6. 14-2

**SELLING—O.A.C. BARLEY, GROWN FROM** registered seed, germination 97%. Price 70 cents, sacks extra. A. August, Homewood, Man. 13-3

**HULLESS BARLEY, \$1.50 PER BUSHEL OF** 60 pounds; bags free two-bushel lots. Robinson & Sons, Stoughton, Sask. 10-6

**SELLING—BARK'S BARLEY, 65 CENTS** cleaned, 60 cents machine run; bags extra. W. H. Roth, Carman, Man. 12-5

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**FOR SALE—2,000 BUSHELS EXTRA FINE**, pure, clean Victory seed oats. Shipping point Nalcam. Sample 15 cents. C. G. Tjomsland, Outlook, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—CAR LOAD OF ABUNDANCE SEED** oats, price 50 cents bushel. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 13-3

**SELLING—IMPROVED BANNER OATS, 50** cents bushel, sacks extra. R. A. Robertson, Aylesbury, Sask. 14-2

**LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, HEAVY YIELDER**. Small quantity sows acre. Choice. \$1.10, bagged. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 14-2

**BANNER OATS, CLEAN OF FOUL SEEDS**, germination, 98%; weight, 42; re-cleaned and sacked, 75 cents per bushel. F. T. Facer, Biggar, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, GOOD** yielders, cleaned, \$1.10, bagged. Percy Howlett, Lang, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—LEADER OATS, 50 CENTS**. Spelt, 75 cents per bushel. C. C. Hussey, Stewart Valley, Sask. 15-2

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**SELLING—60-DAY OATS, POMEROY, ROB-**lin, Man. 13-3

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**SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER** seed, Saskatchewan grown, hulled, cleaned; 100 pounds, \$5.25, bags included. James Stephenson, Alida, Sask. 14-2

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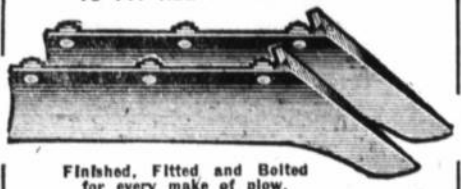
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**WANTED—A SMALL SECOND-HAND CON-** crete mixer, without engine preferred. F. G. Clarke, Beatty, Sask. 14-3

**FOR SALE—ONE 35-70 GASTRACTOR, CHEAP,** or will exchange for large well drilling outfit. L. P. Bessey, Cupar, Sask. 15-2

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—WELL-BORING OUT-** fit. Will trade for 1922 model Ford car. Eugene Osborne, Kirriemuir, Alta. 15-2

**SELLING—EIGHT-FOOT BISSELL TANDEM** disc, horse or tractor hitch, like new. A. T. Jones, Quill Lake, Sask. 15-3

**WANTED—ONE-ROW CORN CULTIVATOR.** Bert Robbins, Kirriemuir, Alta. 13-3

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**10-20 MOGUL, 12-FT. CULTIVATOR. WHAT** offers? Nelson Roberts, Minto, Man. 14-2

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**SWITCHES MADE FROM YOUR OWN COM-** bings. Prices reasonable. Full line of hair goods carried. Call or write. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg. 14-3

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**MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET-** able powder, soluble in water: Chartreuse, anisette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 10-13

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See also General Miscellaneous

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In the famous Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District in Sunny Southern Alberta.

Rich soil, ample moisture, favorable crop growing climate, convenient markets and transportation—these are conditions that make profitable farming possible year after year.

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Eighty and 160-acre farms, wholly or partly improved, with areas ready for crop, can be obtained at low prices and on easy terms. Schools and towns close by.

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**CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO. REGALIA**  
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**BEES—ITALIAN—FROM GEORGIA—APRIL**  
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Fortage, Winnipeg, Man., manufacturers and importers beekeepers' supplies. Complete line carried in stock. Write for catalog and price list. 13-13

**ITALIAN QUEENS AND BEES, STRONG**  
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**LAST CALL! GREATEST HONEY BARGAIN**  
of the season. Very choicest White Clover Honey, five and ten pound pails, 60 pounds to the crate. Remaining 50 crates to clear, \$7.50 crate. First come, first served. No orders booked. Prices f.o.b. Brucefield. Order at once and avoid disappointment. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 14-1

**McLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED No. 1**  
pure white clover, direct from producer, \$8.40 cash crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Also good quality buckwheat honey, \$6.50 crate of six ten-pound pails. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 14-1

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absolutely pure, \$11 cash per crate of six gallons, about 80 pounds, f.o.b. Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 14-1

**WE PAY FREIGHT—PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY.**  
Special design lithographed pails. Two 60-pound crates, delivered, Manitoba, 17; Saskatchewan, 17½; Alberta, 18 cents pound. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 14-12

**FIVE PLACES FOR FIVE EXHIBITS, WIN-**  
nipeg Garden Show—second province. Five-pound pails, 60-pound crates, \$10. Guaranteed absolutely pure honey. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 14-5

**SIX TEN-POUND PAILS CLOVER HONEY.**  
\$7.50. Clover and Buckwheat mixed, \$5.50. Wilber Swayse, Dunnville, Ont. 11-5

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Hens, 5 lbs. and over, extra fat	20c-22c
Hens, 4½ to 5 lbs.	18c-20c
Young Roosters, 5 lbs. and over	16c
Ducks	25c-27c
Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over, No. 1	18c
Eggs	Highest Market Price

## STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

## 10,000 HENS WANTED

Hens, large and extra fat	24c
Chicks, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1 condition	16c
Ducks	26c. Hens, under 5 lbs., 17c-19c
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## \$100 Prize Contest

Readers are hereby notified that the closing time for the \$100 prize contest for letters on The Most Valuable Guide Article has been extended to May 1. This is to allow several contestants who did not follow instructions closely to make changes in their entries. In order to give all readers the benefit of this extension of time, entries will also be received from readers who have not previously sent in their opinions.

To make clear the conditions of the contest, let us state again that we want our readers to tell what articles appearing in The Guide during the last year have been of most value to them. If a Guide article on sweet clover helped you to harvest your sweet clover crop, or if an article on gopher poisoning helped you to keep down the loss from these pests, that is the sort of letter we want. Perhaps the article that helped you most was on bee-keeping or strawberry growing, or dressmaking, or feeding lambs, raising turkeys, preparing lunches, seeding flax, saving labor in the home, or any one of the innumerable practical articles which have appeared in the last year. Tell us why you regard it as our best article. \$100 is being divided into 26 prizes for those who will take the trouble to put this information on a sheet of paper. You do not have to write a fancy essay about it, nor do you have to write much. The letters are not being judged on their

readability. The prizes will go to the people who have been able to put into practice most effectively ideas suggested by Guide articles.

Here are some things we do not want: Don't write and tell us what you would like to see in The Guide. Don't discuss political articles; that has its purpose, but not in this competition. Some contestants have sent us articles which they feel surpass in value anything that we have published. They have a use and will be printed at some other time, but they do not come within the scope of the contest and will not be eligible for prize money.

Please remember the following points:

1. Write only on one side of the paper, preferably in ink. Fine writing will not win the prize. Don't worry about any grammatical errors; they will not be considered, because it is the information that we want.

2. There is no limit to the length of your letter, but we think you should be able to handle it easily in 500 words or less.

3. We are anxious to have these letters from as many readers as possible so that we can map out a more helpful program for the next year.

4. All letters in this competition must reach The Guide office not later than May 1.

5. Address all correspondence to The Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## Let's Lengthen the Fruit List

Continued from Page 9

the native plum, using pollen shipped in for the purpose. Six of the crosses set fruit, indicating that the cross had taken, and the fruit had almost reached normal maturity when the tree was robbed and the results disappeared. The experiment will be repeated next year on a larger scale and under more protected conditions.

## Small Fruits

So far as the smaller fruits are concerned, the wild raspberry is an excellent fruit, but the plants produce only sparingly in comparison with the better cultivated varieties, many of which grow well in the West. But there is one most desirable use for the wild raspberry from the plant-breeder's standpoint. It will serve as a base for crossing with the better sorts of blackberries, for the purpose of producing a type of fruit analogous to the Loganberry, which originated, it is commonly supposed, by an accidental cross between the Red Antwerp raspberry and a native wild blackberry in California. The blackberry itself will scarcely live at all and will not reproduce in Western Canada. To introduce the fine blackberry flavor into our fruits is an enterprising and perfectly feasible possibility. With this end in view the writer made several such crosses last summer, from which seeds were obtained.

## The Dewberry

The two species of Arctic raspberry native to Northern Canada, the salmonberry or cloudberry, and the trifoliate Arctic raspberry, may afford some crossing possibilities with the dewberry varieties such as the Lucretia. Both of these species are small with but a single flowering stem to each plant, and the plants are only about six inches tall, but they have the character of hardiness. The ordinary Canadian wild dewberry is a plant about a foot tall, with runners, and which produces a single red and extremely deliciously flavored fruit on each stem. It is a very promising fruit for crossing with the large-fruited dewberry of the United States, since it carries both size of plant and relative freedom from prickles, as well as winter hardiness and flavor of fruit. A considerable number of plants of this species were collected last summer for breeding purposes.

## Saskatoons and Hawthorns

Among the smaller native fruits, the Saskatoon, or as it is called in the States, the Juneberry, is quite a promising fruit. In some cases it reaches fair size, the flavor is excellent, and it is substantial for eating purposes. In the writer's opinion, it may possibly be feasible to cross it with the nearly related European medlar, one variety of

which, the Dutch or Monstrous, has fruits two and one-half inches in diameter. If the cross can be made, and a hardy hybrid secured, there are decided possibilities for the development of a wholly new type of horticultural fruit. At all events medlars have been ordered for crossing.

The hawthorn represents a hitherto neglected fruit. It exists in a multitude of species all over Western Canada, and in the case of individuals the fruits have exceptional size and flavor, and would be invaluable for making jelly. We have in Manitoba a single species upon which crossing may be done as fast as individuals with superior fruit can be located, which the writer has been able to do in a few cases.

## Cross English Gooseberry on Native

The native gooseberry is not a particularly useful or promising fruit in itself, but it offers advantages as stock for crossing with the large-fruited desert gooseberries of England. Some varieties of English gooseberries of surprising size and quality of fruit have been developed. They are more susceptible to the attacks of fungi, especially mildew, than the native species; are less hardy and less resistant to summer heat. The fruit, however, is so large and so highly improved that vigorous work in crossing the wild Manitoba species is very desirable.

The wild gooseberry varies considerably in thorniness, from having stems literally covered with prickles to nearly thornless forms. The writer obtained two years ago a wild plant entirely devoid of stem prickles. A considerable number of the best English varieties have been ordered for crossing with this selected form.

## For the Bush Country

Here the blueberry thrives to perfection, sometimes producing fruits a half-inch or more in diameter. Its range is limited to the acid soils, and for that reason blueberry culture will not be of practical interest to most prairie dwellers. Tremendous strides have been

## C.C.A. Annual Meeting

Delegations Sent to Ottawa to Put Farmers' Viewpoint Before Committees on Banking and Credit and Agricultural Conditions.

(By The Guide's Staff Correspondent)

WITH the appointment of delegations to attend the special committees at Ottawa enquiring into agricultural conditions and into banking and credit, the allocation of subjects of enquiry to the various provincial associations and the passing of a resolution asking for immediate legislation to put into effect the tariff plank in the Liberal platform of 1919, the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture came to an end on the last day of March, after a five-day session.

The delegation to appear before the committee of agricultural conditions was composed of the president, W. A. Amos, George Edwards, J. F. Reid, Mrs. V. McNaughton, George Bevington, Dr. Lafortune, and the secretary, J. W. Ward. This delegation will present the resolution calling for long-term farm loans and also the resolution asking for the introduction of legislation in connection with the coming budget to put into effect the tariff plank in the Liberal platform of 1919.

The delegation to the committee on banking and credit will make no representations on behalf of the council, their instructions being to watch the proceedings, take notes of the evidence and report to the next meeting of the council. The delegation consists of the secretary, J. W. Ward and J. F. Reid. It was felt in the council that time should be given the public to properly study the evidence given before this committee and any recommendations it might make before the Bank Act was revised, and a resolution was passed giving effect to this opinion and asking that the revision of the act be postponed for one year.

The question of a future program for the council aroused considerable discussion and eventually the following arrangement was reached. Ontario and the eastern provinces will give special study to the question of the tariff and wider markets; Manitoba will study co-operative marketing; Saskatchewan

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made by plant breeders in the services of the United States Department of Agriculture in making the blueberry over into a cultivated fruit crop of importance. The writer has under his supervision two experimental plots in Eastern Manitoba on which several thousand seedlings have been planted, as well as a quantity of seed, and it is hoped to prosecute similar work with special reference to the needs of this province.

Because of its moisture requirements, the cranberry will probably not attract attention west of the Red River, but there are emphatic possibilities for building up a cranberry industry in the eastern portions of Manitoba. While the wild native fruit is small, it may be improved by crossing with large cultivated varieties from the United States and Nova Scotia, which work is now assured by the acquisition of a tract of land on the Winnipeg Water District near the Ontario boundary.

undertook to investigate taxation, and Alberta finance and transportation. Each will make a report on the subject allocated and report to the next meeting of the council.

Lake freight rates and the evidence given before the committee investigating these rates, received attention and the council passed a resolution asking the government to take steps to prevent the fixing of rates on the great lakes by non-competitive methods, and, if necessary, to place the rates under a regulating authority.

Revival of the Joint Conference of Commerce and Agriculture, a conference of representatives of the various economic interests of the country, was unanimously agreed upon and the executive was instructed to make the necessary arrangements with other bodies and to hold a conference at the earliest possible date.

The Women's Section of the council reported on the year's activities and introduced a resolution calling for legislation to permit of personal naturalization. This was adopted and also one urging extension of the scope of the League of Nations and greater use of the league in the settlement of disputes between nations. Two resolutions from Alberta dealing with the washing of animal carcasses and shortage of weight in sacks of binder twine were referred to the executive.

A delegation consisting of the president, W. A. Amos, J. J. McLellan, H. C. McDaniels, A. J. McPhail, J. T. Hull and C. Burnell was appointed to visit the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago, and gain information on the organization and results of the federation's department of economic research and to report to the executive of the council which was empowered to act at once with regard to the establishment of such a department in connection with the council.

The first four days' proceedings of the council were reported in last week's issue of The Guide.



# Our Ottawa Letter

*Tariff Reduction, Bank Act Amendments, and Farm Credits, Likely to be Feature of Second Half of Present Parliamentary Session*  
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

THE second half of the parliamentary session now being entered upon has every indication of being both long and strenuous. Not only have such important subjects as the budget, the Bank Act amendments and redistribution to be considered, but there are a number of other ones the consideration of which is bound to take considerable time.

Representatives of the Canadian Council of Agriculture are here ready to look after its interests before the banking and commerce committees and before the McMaster committee enquiring into agricultural conditions. They include Messrs. J. F. Reid, ex-M.P.; Secretary J. W. Ward; Geo. Bevington, of Alberta; G. Edwards and Mrs. V. McNaughton, of Saskatchewan, and W. A. Amos, president of the council. With other witnesses that are to be called, their presence is an assurance that western farming interests will be well looked after.

It is almost too much to expect that the request of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, that the revision of the Bank Act be delayed until next year, pending the results of the enquiry and matters relating thereto, will be granted. Mr. Fielding, in a speech introducing the amendments, indicated that on the whole he considered the act satisfactory and that it needed only a little improvement. It has also been quite plainly indicated that farm credits are considered as supplementary to the general banking system, and while the members of the banking and commerce committee reserve the right to discuss this subject, still it is understood that enquiry into it is being left to the McMaster committee.

The request from the Council of Agriculture to the Progressives that they take a strong stand for tariff reductions will have a marked influence on the budget debate. It was expected to be rather lively, but this makes the liveliness doubly certain. To get a line on its probable contents is impossible; but it is natural to think that Mr. Fielding will do something to meet the views of the Progressives in respect to tariff reductions. Whether he will go far enough is another matter.

## Redistribution

The indications are that redistribution will not go through with the ease

it did the last time. There are strong differences of opinion over the representation for one or two of the largest cities, which may lead to quite a fight in the House. Insofar as the prairie provinces are concerned, differences will probably be easily settled. There is very little trouble over Alberta, and while there may be more discussion over Saskatchewan, still difficulties in that province will no doubt be pretty well ironed out in conference. In Manitoba the whole matter resolves itself into the number of seats to be assigned to Winnipeg and suburbs. Ontario presents the biggest problem.

The unanimous adoption by the New Brunswick legislature of a resolution introduced by Premier Venoit asking for the securing of the immediate co-operation of the legislatures and governments of the maritime provinces and of parliament to have the B.N.A. Act so amended that the representation of the maritime provinces shall not be reduced, introduces a new factor into redistribution. As Premier Venoit said that this was done as the result of an understanding between the governments of the three provinces, it may be considered that there is a general understanding on this subject all along the line. Such being the case it is improbable that the movement will be seriously opposed. Towards matters relating to their common interest the maritime provinces are now following quite closely the attitude of the West.

Action on the wheat board is now assured. The Grain Act, however, will not be amended until after the report of the commission to enquire into the grain trade is received. Action looking also to regulation of the freight rates on the Great Lakes will also depend on the report of that commission.

## First Canadian Feeders Landed

Continued from Page 19

English experts who witnessed the landing at Manchester pronounced the Canadian cattle as good, sound stock. They stated that some of the cattle should not take many months to fatten. About half of the consignment were sold before the voyage was completed and these will be dispatched to their destination after ten hours' internment. The remainder will be sold by auction.

# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., April 6, 1923.

**WHEAT**—Considerable wheat sold Great Britain and the continent during the past week and trade has been of larger proportions than for some time. Producers' holdings, held at limits of from \$1.14 to \$1.17, have been absorbed as the market advanced, and closing prices today on No. 1 Northern are at the high point since last autumn. Buying by exporters has been augmented by that of leading American houses against damage reports emanating from the winter wheat areas of the States. The fact that the market can absorb fairly large offerings of cash wheat held at limited prices and advance steadily is looked upon as a very healthy condition, and opinions, while divided as usual, swing more to the constructive side of values when these conditions exist at this time of the year. Cash demand is slightly improved, although the highest grade is still at the carrying spread. On account of the liberal stocks at the head of the lakes it is doubtful whether there will be any premium on cash wheat this spring.

**OATS AND BARLEY**—Prices show a slight advance from a week ago. The oat market has been fairly active, both cash and futures, and with May trading around 50 cents has brought out considerable oats held by producers. There is very little interest shown in barley and small volume of trade passing.

**FLAX**—Active market with prices registering a new high point for the year. Prices fluctuate very rapidly with any buying or selling orders. Demand for cash flax not so keen and crushers operating only on a moderate scale.

## MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.23 to \$1.31; No. 1 northern, \$1.21 to \$1.29; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.20 to \$1.28; No. 2 northern, \$1.18 to \$1.24; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.15 to \$1.23; No. 3 northern, \$1.13 to \$1.20. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.24 to \$1.31; No. 1 hard, \$1.22 to \$1.25. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.19 to \$1.21; No. 1 hard, \$1.18 to \$1.20; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.09 to \$1.14; No. 1

durum, \$1.05 to \$1.08; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.08 to \$1.13; No. 2 durum, \$1.04 to \$1.07; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.06 to \$1.11; No. 3 durum, \$1.02 to \$1.06. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 71c to 72c; No. 3 yellow, 70c to 71c; No. 2 mixed, 69c to 70c; No. 3 mixed, 68c to 69c. Oats—No. 2, white, 41c to 43c; No. 3 white, 40c to 42c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 59c to 61c; medium to good, 56c to 58c. Rye—No. 2, 77c to 77c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.34 to \$3.36.

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur April 2 to April 7, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
April 2	84	51	46	46	45	44	56	52	49	49	268	263	245	80
3	86	51	46	46	45	44	56	52	49	49	276	271	252	80
4	86	51	46	46	45	44	56	52	49	49	281	276	256	81
5	87	51	46	46	45	44	56	52	49	49	281	277	257	81
6	87	51	46	46	45	44	57	53	50	50	279	275	256	81
7	90	52	47	47	46	45	57	54	50	50	280	276	256	82
Week Ago	85	51	46	46	45	44	56	52	49	49	260	255	238	81
Year Ago	92	48	43	44	42	39	64	62	57	57	225	221	206	101



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"With my Gray tractor, purchased in February, 1920, I can plow in spring as soon as horses can go on the land, plowing 15 acres per day. I have plowed as high as 24 acres a day. I think the tractor is as good as the day I got her." — A. Stewart, Griswold, Man.

The Gray is the one machine that combines the utility of crawler tread tractors with the operating economy of wheeled types, plus exclusive Gray advantages. No other tractor does so much work at so little cost. Under today's conditions Gray efficiency is even more vital to continued prosperity and profit. Find out about the Gray today. See your dealer or write us now.

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# Gray

**WIDE DRUM DRIVE TRACTOR**

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
April 2 to April 7 inclusive	2	3	4	5	6	7	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
May 116	117	117	118	118	120	117	133		
July 118	118	118	119	120	121	118	132		
Oats—									
May 49	49	49	49	50	50	49	47		
July 49	49	49	49	49	49	49	47		
Barley—									
May 57	57	57	57	58	58	57	65		
July 58	58	58	59	59	59	58	65		
Flax—									
May 265	272	276	277	276	276	258	226		
July 253	262	266	267	266	265	248	227		
Rye—									
May 81	81	82	82	82	83	82	101		
July 83	82	83	83	84	84	83			

## BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports no Canadian cattle on offer. Best Scotch 13c to 13c, alive. Baby beef 14c to 14c. Heavy supplies, strong demand. Three hundred Irish sold 12c to 13c. Extra choice 13c. Birkenhead sold 1,572 Canadians and Americans, 21c to 21c in sink. Irish 21c to 22c.

London, Canadian dressed sides 17c, choice quality 19c per lb. Trade slow.

Shipment billed through Montreal for export March 28, 1923.

## WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for week ending April 6, 1923.

Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,101; hogs, 5,158; sheep, 82. Last week: Cattle, 2,838; hogs, 3,599; sheep, 184.

Cattle receipts during the past week have been very heavy, with all prices during the early part of the week holding exceptionally strong. Towards the end of the week, with the export buyers out of the market and all other order buyers' requirements filled, trade became very slow and draggy, and the market at the time of writing can be quoted from 25c to 50c a hundred lower. Top butcher steers are bringing from 6 to 6c, with some choice baby beef at 6c to 7c. The bulk of medium to good butcher steers are selling from 5c to 6c, choice feeders from 4c to 5c; choice stockers from 4c to 5c. Fat cows are selling from 3c to 4c, with an odd good one up to 4c. Choice fat heifers are bringing from 4c to 5c, with light-weight baby beef heifers as high as 6c. Very few breedy stock heifers are now coming forward and these are selling at from 3c to 3c depending on quality. Calves continue strong, with tops at from 9c to 10c; common calves from 5c to 7c. Good milkers and springers are good sellers, while the plain common and faulty kind are difficult to move at satisfactory prices.

The hog market became very strong during the early part of the week, but has now dropped to thick-smooths at \$9.65 at time of writing, with a 10 per cent. premium for selects.

The sheep and lamb market is holding steady, choice lambs bringing from 11c to 12c, choice sheep from 6c to 8c.

We would like to draw to the attention of cattle raisers in the West that from March 20 to April 20 is dehorning month. We cannot impress too strongly on our customers the wisdom of dehorning every head of commercial cattle that you expect to place on the market in the future. Now the British embargo is raised it is essential that nothing but dehorned cattle be admit-

ted to that market. Dehorned steers will also bring a premium over horned steers on the American market.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$6.00 to \$6.75
Good to choice steers	5.50 to 6.00
Medium to good steers	4.50 to 5.00
Common steers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice feeder steers	5.00 to 5.50
Common feeder steers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice stocker steers	4.00 to 5.00
Common stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 6.00
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows	3.75 to 4.25
Fair to good cows	3.25 to 3.50
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	1.75 to 2.25
Choice veal calves	9.00 to 10.00
Common calves	6.00 to 8.00
Heavy bull calves	4.00 to 6.00

## EGGS AND POULTRY

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts are heavier on this market, and the demand good. Prices and general conditions remain unchanged. Poultry: No movement, except from storage for local consumption.

## Fifth Week of Pool

Nearly 1,000 cattle were included in the fifth cattle pool at St. Boniface yards which closed March 31, a fact which shows how the popularity of the pool selling is growing. It is becoming evident that the pool is a very strong factor in strengthening the market, for some time now St. Boniface market has been on a higher basis than Toronto, due entirely to the influence of the pool. The co-operative export of cattle to Great Britain is a notable development. Pool export cattle were included in the first shipment to reach Glasgow after the removal of the embargo, but a large number of export cattle have subsequently been forwarded. On April 4, United Grain Growers shipped from St. Boniface 195 head of cattle in 11 cars. These were believed to be the finest lot of export cattle shipped from St. Boniface for many years.

Orders for stockers and feeders continue to be placed with the pool by individual farmers and co-operative associations east and south. A very large percentage of the pool cattle which are shipped out are sold direct to purchasers, whether packers or farmers, and do not have to be re-handled on the yards.

Some excellent shipments of breeding heifers have been made to western farmers. Reports from Calgary and Edmonton show that the pools on these yards are operating to excellent satisfaction.

## WHEAT PRICES

April 1 to April 7 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Apr. 2	115	113	110	104	97	90
3	115	113	111	105	98	91
4	115	113	111	105	98	91
5	116	114	111	106	100	93
6	117	115	112	107	100	93
7	118	117	114	108	103	96
Week Ago	115	113	110	104	98	91
Year Ago	134	133	125	117	107	97



We Pay All Forwarding Charges on Orders of \$50.00 Upwards. References: Canadian Bank of Commerce

# TWICE THE QUALITY AT LESS THAN HALF THE PRICE

## Genuine British Government High-Grade Surplus War Supply Stocks.

The tremendous number of orders we are receiving daily is A STRIKING ENDORSEMENT of our policy of supplying only the HIGHEST QUALITY BRITISH GOODS. Why pay a high price for articles of ordinary quality when you can get high-grade British goods that will LAST TWICE AS LONG at LESS THAN HALF THE PRICE? Unsolicited testimonials come in by every mail. One satisfied customer writes: "I NEVER DREAMED I could get goods of such splendid quality at such a low figure." All our goods are genuine British Government Surplus War Supplies, made of the highest quality under the rigid supervision of government inspectors, and we are so confident that they are all we claim them to be that we say to you, "If you are not satisfied, return the goods and we will give you your money back."

### Complete SADDLE OUTFIT



This saddle outfit has taken the West by storm during the past few months. The first customers sent their money dubiously, wondering how we could sell such a magnificent outfit at such a low price. Hundreds have since written to tell us how pleased they were. Repeat orders are coming in by every mail. Our ambition is to send one of these saddle outfits to every farm in the West, and it looks as if we will do it. Don't forget that it's a complete outfit—GENUINE ALL-LEATHER BRITISH GOVERNMENT CAVALRY SADDLE, with cinch and stirrups, 44-lb. all-wool blanket, riding bridle with lines and bit, and military tethering

**\$12<sup>50</sup>**

saddle blanket, riding bridle with lines and bit, and military tethering rope—all for \$12.50. Sold on our money-back policy, and honestly worth four times the money.

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT REGULATION LEATHER HALTERS

With double heads. Part-used by the British army during the war, but guaranteed in first-class condition. Genuine government oak-tanned leather. Much superior to any halters we have ever handled. This is one of our popular spring lines and owing to the extraordinary demand we advise you to order early.

**90c EACH**



### British Army SHIRTS

ARMY SHIRTS of natural grey flannel, double breasted, reinforced at shoulders. Our confidence in this shirt is justified by the tremendous number of orders we have received. State size of collar.

**\$2<sup>50</sup>**



### British Officers' KHAKI SHIRTS

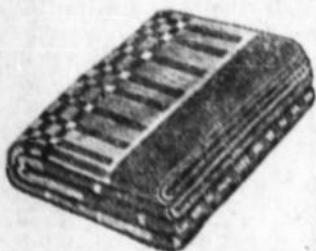
These are made with detachable collar, with two pockets, and are ideal for farm wear, as they always look well, and will give years of service. State size of collar.

**\$3<sup>00</sup>**



### Auto or Driving Robes \$3<sup>95</sup>

Guaranteed all wool, in beautiful woven colors. Will last a lifetime even with the hardest kind of wear. Driving comfort at this low price is cheap. Size 60 inches by 80 inches.



### Genuine British Government HORSE BLANKETS

Shipped direct to us from England, from British Government ordnance depot stocks. Our customers tell us that blankets of this quality are sold by retailers in the West at from \$13.00 to \$15.00 per pair, and we have had offers from wholesalers and large retailers to buy large quantities at the same price we are asking you. Unquestionably the best values ever offered to the farmers of the West. Very warmly lined, and made with two surcingles with brass eyelets. Order now for future requirements.



**\$3<sup>25</sup> EACH**

**Forwarding Charges Paid**  
On all Orders of  
**\$50.00 up.**

This special arrangement enables members of farmers' and other organizations, or a group of neighbors to club together and send bulk orders through their club secretaries, thus saving considerable amounts in express and other charges.



### British Government RIDING BREECHES

No other firm in Western Canada can offer Riding Breeches of such outstanding value. They are the most wonderful line we have ever offered. These goods were secured direct from huge British Government army stocks in London, and we can guarantee that they are the most sensational values in Western Canada today. Stocked in sizes 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42. State size when ordering.

RIDING BREECHES, made of genuine English whipcord, with double seats, hip pockets, two front pockets, watch pocket, belt straps, laced legs and buttons **\$2.95**

RIDING BREECHES, made of genuine English gabardine, same description as above **\$2.75**

British Army RIDING BREECHES, made of genuine Bedford cord, of flier's pattern, with buckskin strapings. Most sensational value in riding breeches in Canada today. **\$4.45**

British Army RIDING BREECHES, made of English Union Tweed, officers' pattern, with tweed strapings and side pockets only. Eminently suitable for ladies' wear **\$5.45**

British Officers' RIDING BREECHES, most extraordinary value, made of English Wool Bedford Cord, with genuine buckskin strapings. Best procurable, and will wear for years. Usually sold at \$30.00. Our Price **\$12.50**

### British Army LEGGINGS

All-leather Leggings, spring front blocked, without seam at back (see illustration). Cut from best parts of hides only, and all straps sewn on by hand. Stout, good-looking and hard-wearing, and especially suitable for riding and farm wear. Guaranteed best on market. Per pair **\$2.75**



### HERE ARE SOME REAL BARGAINS

WHITE ALL-WOOL SCOTCH BLANKETS, size 70 ins. by 90 ins., weight 8 lbs.; made of military long staple wool. Remarkable value at, **\$8.00** per pair

OFFICERS' SPECIAL GREY BLANKETS, size 72 ins. by 90 ins., weight 8 lbs. Beautiful wool, dark grey shade. Per pair **\$8.00**

WHITE WEB SURCINGLES, best British military web, with leather straps and buckle, 7 feet long by 3 inches wide. Each **60c**

LEATHER OVERCOATS, will last a lifetime. State chest measurement. Price **\$35.00**

BRITISH GOVERNMENT LEATHER SURCINGLES, partly worn, but in splendid condition. **50c**

ALL-WOOL BRITISH ARMY SOCKS, guaranteed, less than wholesale price. **45c** per pair

BRITISH GOVERNMENT RIDING BRIDLE, with bit and reins. Part worn, but in fine condition. Each **\$1.75**

PART-WORN BRITISH ARMY WEB HAVERSACKS

Complete with leather slings (as illustrated). These are ideal for school or lunch bags. Each **45c**

NEW FLAX HAVERSACKS, 10 inches square, complete with shoulder straps **90c**



### Thousands of Testimonials Received

HERE ARE JUST A FEW

R. Hennig, Hatherleigh, Sask.—Goods received O.K. Everything exceeding my expectations.

James Lamont, Smiley, Sask.—The horse blankets I got from you are dandy, and well worth the money.

R. W. Glennie, Durban, Man.—I am sending you a club order for my neighbors and myself. I have already a pair of your new horse blankets and am very pleased with them, hence this larger order.

W. A. Kamp, Ponoka, Alta.—Just received field boots, and highly pleased with them. They are very strong and serviceable.

J. H. Carr, Avonlea, Alta.—Am well pleased with goods and service.

Louis R. Cordeau, Kirkcarran, B.C.—I am in receipt of the two horse blankets, and must say they are splendid value for the money and well worth waiting for.

James M. Keith, Cupar, Sask.—I am well pleased with the saddle outfit. I think it is extra good value.

## JOHN CHRISTIE

SOLE DISTRIBUTOR IN CANADA FOR  
BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUS  
LEATHER SUPPLIES

9975 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON ALTA.

### Genuine British Army All-Leather BOOTS

We want to thank those of our customers who have congratulated us on giving them such amazing boot values. We sell no shoddy goods. Every pair is made of best-grade leather and strongly made for hard wear. We defy competition.

### South African FIELD BOOTS \$5<sup>50</sup> PER PAIR

We placed these on the Western Canada market last fall, and the immense number of our satisfied customers is a sufficient guarantee that they are all we claim them to be. Made by British manufacturers for the British Army, of full kip leather, with two single solid butt soles, leather lined throughout. Ideal for the hardest wear on the farm. Damp-proof filling between upper and first sole; stout first all-leather sole; patent waterproof layer between the two soles; stout solid bend outer sole, fully damp and waterproof and double waterproof tongue. Note the stamp on the sole, no others genuine.



### British Officers' BOOTS \$4<sup>90</sup>

All leather tan willow Derby boot, with official British officers' stamp on sole. Leather lined throughout, with stitched soles and welts. For the farmer who prefers a fairly light boot this is the best and hardest-wearing on the market today. Per pair

**\$4.90**



### British Officers' SEMI-WILLOW CALF BOOTS \$5<sup>90</sup>

A boot made specially for British officers, and of superior quality for the farmer who wishes appearance and style in addition to quality. Goodyear welt, screwed and stitched. Amazing value at **\$5.90**

### British Officers' TRENCH BOOTS \$9<sup>00</sup> PER PAIR

Leather lined, 16 inches high, real English kip-grained uppers, screwed and stitched to heel, full watertight tongue, solid all-leather soles and heels, two single solid butt soles. Made in a beautiful shade of nut brown, with black toes, easy fitting. Many cheaper lines, but none compare with these for quality. Worth twice the money. Sold on our money-back guarantee. These are guaranteed surplus British Army stocks of the highest quality.



### GENUINE BRITISH GOVERNMENT Army Blankets \$1<sup>95</sup> EACH



One of our outstanding lines of unapproachable values. Huge purchases made by us from British Government stocks. If you want warm blankets away below cost, these are the ones. Can be used regularly in the farm home, or for scores of emergency uses, such as hunting, camping, threshing, etc. You will have to pay more than double the price when our present stocks are exhausted.

### Best Italian Hemp Halter Shanks 30c

Nine feet long, complete with ring. Useful not only as halter shanks but for a thousand other things on the farm. Strong and durable. These were made for the British cavalry, and are amazing value.



### Imperial Regulation Puttees 95c

These are made of the highest-grade war material, and were bought by us in such large quantities that we can sell them at the remarkably low price of, per pair

